TELEGRAM "CHRONICLE"
TELEPHONE NO. 22037

REGISTERED NO. B. 4665
POST BOX NO. 382

The Bombay Chronicle

WEEKLY

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

VOL. IX NO. 36 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1950 PRICE: FOUR ANNAS
Air Surcharge 6 Pies

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

HAILING PARSI NEW YEAR

Can elephants talk? No, but they can understand the Mahut's language. For grace and majesty, there is nothing to beat the elephant's salute which it gives to the sneezing music of the trunk.

—Photo by GODWYN

EIRE FIGHTS PARTITION

(SEE PAGE 7)

Message Of The Flute

*

BY HARE NAG

TOMORROW is Sri Jayanthi, Krishna's birthday, whose melody of the flute was a message to the world. Centuries back, Lord Krishna is said to have taken the human form on the eighth day of the dark fortnight in the month of Sravan. Mother Earth and her denizens warmly welcomed His arrival.

Tomorrow too, we will be offering the Divine Child His favourite milk and milk product dishes, fruits and flowers and we cannot stop there. If we do, we will be denying Him one of His most favourite dishes viz. your heart and mine.

We should perhaps remind ourselves of the fact that we will be celebrating the Birthday of Lord Krishna and NOT the birth of the Lord.

●

The ideal child has long back grown into the ideal lover, the ideal warrior, the ideal counsellor, the ideal philosopher and the ideal yogi. This supreme friend, philosopher and guide is pretty exacting—and that he has consistently been. If then we are to please Him, we should know his prejudices and partialities. If we try to humbug Him with formal worship, He would remind us: "You can deceive only yourself". To know His wishes, we would do well to listen to his words uttered simple and straight at Kurukshetra and elsewhere. Here we confine ourselves to the 'elsewhere'.

Talking of love, Lord Krishna says: It is not by physical nearness to me but through hearing, seeing, contemplating and singing of ME that love for Me is born. (To Vraja ladies).

"From the pure souled I value any offering—a leaf, a flower, a fruit or a few drops of water. Love makes ample even the little that is offered by the devoted. The ample the unloving ones offer never satisfies me. (To Kuchela).

"Always without any possession ourselves, we have been loved only by those without any possession. That is why, that rich men rarely resort to me. (To Rukmini).

The Lord's sayings are direct and specific—there is no mincing words.

"This body is a product of the Manas. The blinded and the illusioned mistake it for 'Mine' and 'I' and say: This is myself and that is not so.

"Concentrate your mind and sense, and you see the universe is just your own soul projected and your soul as projected out of Myself, the Overlord.

"I am the soul, the friend, the master and all of all things. I am all beings; I am their existence, birth and death." (To Uddhava)

Our obtaining ideas of worship of the Lord are not quite upto the mark.

"That is a manifestation of Myself that possesses Tejas, beauty fame, lordship, the sense of shame that attends a wrong act, Tyaga, auspiciousness, fortune, veerya, Titiksha, and Vijnana.

"Of worships, vows and Dharmas respectively, I am the Brahmayagna, Ahimsa and Sannyasa. I am the mind that looks within among safe procedures. I am the patience of the patient and the goodness of the good. My manifestations are too many to be ever counted. (To Uddhava).

"There is a reason for my remaining far away from your sight it gives you continuous thought of Me, and it draws your minds closer to Me. Make your minds completely absorbed in Me, you shall reach Me soon. (To Gokula residents).

Doubts assail the earnest and the Lord wants to be particularly helpful to them. He says then: TAKE-IT-FROM-ME

"The enlightened see Me established within and without All beings. And with enlightenment as basis they consider and therefore honour all beings as Myself.

●

Alike in the matter and spirit the universe is one. One should

(Continued on Page 31)

"You Can See How Korea Was Invaded

Herblock in 'The Washington Post".

WEEK-END FUN

"Who settles where you and your wife will go for your holidays?" "I do, of course. 'She' says where she'd like to go and I say 'Right'd That's settled.'"

*

"What evidence have you that the prisoner was drunk?'"

"When asked for his name he called for a mirror and said 'Yes, that's me.'"

*

An elderly woman met a friend she had not seen for some years.

"Have there been many changes since I last saw you?" asked the younger woman.

"Aye," was the reply. "There have been. I've had all my teeth out and a gas cooker put in."

*

A touring company was playing in a Lancashire town. The play was based on the life of Napoleon.

On the Saturday evening both Napoleon and his aide-de-camp had been sampling the local brew, and the aide, at a tense moment of the play, became a little mixed in his topography.

"Sire, Sire," he said "it has been decided to banish you to St. Helena."

Napoleon digested this fact and then observed, resignedly: "Ah, well, it might have been Wigan."

*

They were very much in love, but rather shy. He longed to kiss her, but always there were people about.

Then he had an inspiration. Taking her to a railway station, they waited until a train was about to start, when he gave her a fond embrace. They repeated the performance on several platforms.

Then a sympathetic porter strolled up and whispered to the young man: "Take her along to the bus stop, mate. They go every three minutes from there."

*

Snappy

A Scottish surgeon, a man of few words, met his match—in a woman! She called at his surgery with her hand badly inflamed and swollen. The following dialogue opened by the doctor, took place:—

"Burn?"

"Bruise."

"Poultice."

The next day the woman called again and the dialogue was as follows:—

"Better?"

"Worse."

"More poultices."

Two days later the woman made another call.

"Better?"

"Well, Fee?"

"Nothing. Most sensible woman ever I met."

Wife: "Here's a scientist trying to prove that worms think."

Husband, "I think——"

Wife: "Yours may be an exceptional case darling."

*

"Look, mon, you've been real guide to me. You've paid for the dinner, the theatre and drinks—it's my turn now, ye ken. Two three-hapennies, conductor!"

*

Two business men were discussing a competitor who once had been an 'employee' of one of them.

"I happen to know that fellow is a sharper and not above lying and stealing when it's to his advantage,' he remarked.

"Do you know him personally?'

"Know him? I taught him everything he knows."

*

"What a party! The invitation said I was to come round and dine on the fourth but I dined on the fourth and came round, on the fifth."

He was rather small, and had been used to sleeping with a light in his room, but his parents had decided that he must start sleeping in the dark. When his mother put out the light, he asked plaintively: "Must I sleep in the dark to-night, Mummy?"

"Yes, darling," was the reply "you are getting a big boy now."

"Well, may I say my prayers over again—more carefully?"

*

Men and women have died and their hearts have been restarted. An injection of adrenalin is pumped straight into the heart. The instantaneous response of the muscles to this treatment is as forceful as the kick of a mule.

Hearts have been massaged back into activity, just as clocks that stop can sometimes be shaken into action. Indeed, there is an even greater comparison in the life-saving apparatus invented by Dr. F. C. Eve of Hull. It is literally a rocking machine to swing and sway the heart back to its dance of life.

*

Safe Bet

"Here you are, ladies and gentlemen," shouted the tipster. "What did I tell you yesterday?"

Nobody answered the question, and the tipster resumed his shouting. "Didn't I say Brorad Bean wasn't a runner?" He yelled. "And didn't I say Water Tap would still be running, and that Dusty Carpet would take a lot of beating?"

Still there was no answer. But the tipster was not dismayed. "Now," he cried "I've a certainty for the next race. Back Loose Button: it's sure to come off."

Liberty And Liberties

*

BY C.S.J. RAO

"MAN is born free but is everywhere in chains," said Rousseau in a historic passage. Have we travelled very far from that position? After Locke, Hobbes and Rousseau, we have had many more political philosophers, and today we have the Frisco Charter of the United Nations guaranteeing us so many freedoms.

We have civil liberty in civilised society, and we have no need for it in uncivilised society. The Hottentot and Bushmen do not bother to exercise any right through a 'writ of mandamus' and 'certiorari' or 'habeas corpus'. But civilised existence emphasises on these freedoms. Now what is civil liberty? Civil liberty is freedom of action for groups of individuals to organise themselves into an institution to think and act in pursuance of a common objective, which they feel, is for the public good. This is only a poor definition. You may develop it according to your own ideas. But civil liberty is not economic and social freedom. That is, if you have no motor car or a house or land or factory, you have no freedom to acquire it by force. That is you cannot take hold of your neighbour's car and make it your own. But you can create public opinion by constitutional and peaceful means and say that all motor cars must be owned by the State and no body need walk on the streets.

●

You have every right to demand food. But from whom? If you are a member of a family, you expect your father and mother to feed you upto a particular age, and when you are grown up, you are expected to earn your livelihood.

If you belong to a rich family you inherit wealth. You have freedom to run through it or increase it. You enjoy that freedom. When you come to the end of your tether, you can borrow on the strength of your past reputation, and when that process is also exhausted, you have freedom to beg from such of those who are compassionate. Now you want to alter this state of confusion.

Why should there be freedom for the rich and work for the poor? Then you think of your liberty to create a revolution by gathering all the poor in the country and tell those who have all the good things in the world to give up their possessions in favour of the proletariat. But the state enters in at this stage and tells you that you cannot do it, because the state recognises private property and protects individuals and safeguards their property rights. If you don't listen, then your liberty is at an end, because you believe in Karl Marx and for love or money you are not giving up your fight with authority till you reach the goal—proletarian revolution. Your ideology is based on the teachings of Engels and Marx and you sincerely feel that you should establish liberty, equality and fraternity on this earth. The proletariat must gain in the end by your sacrifices and humanitarianism.

Right, oh! You spend some years in prison as the guest of the taxpayer. Of course when you achieve your revolution you will see that all those who oppose you then will share the fate they deserve. Their liberty ends and yours begins.

●

You are not a Communist but a Socialist, you believe in democratic socialism. Of course, Socialism cannot be aristocratic, autocratic and feudalistic. Admitted. You succeed by getting the state machinery in your hands through peaceful means and with the greatest good of the greatest number as your objective, you pass legislation to see that a socialistic cooperative commonwealth is established, and you believe in individual liberty, and to some extent in private property. You have no intention of depriving people of their cherished possessions or ill gotten wealth by violence. You will achieve it by your strength of democratic forces. When there is any strong opposition to your schemes, you will necessarily curtail the liberties of those who oppose you. So their liberty to think is also gone. They must either accept your ideology or quit the State.

Now you are not a believer in any

(Continued on page 34.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

ART OF GREATER INDIA

BUDDHA IN BLUISH MARBLE

Exquisite Exhibits

INDIAN and Greater Indian Art was prominently displayed before the American public in a recent exhibition organized by the Los Angeles Country Museum under the patronage of the Indian Embassy at Washington. The Exhibition was a most welcome gesture, for not only was it an excellent move for acquainting the New World with the main currents of Indian and Greater Indian Art, but probably for the first time it brought together under one roof in the United States masterpieces of oriental art obtained on loan from collections in the United States, Canada and Europe.

The organizers have published a sumptuously illustrated catalogue, which gives as ample idea of the richness of the Exhibition even to those who have not seen it. The sections dealing with terracottas, coins and other archaeological remains included relics of the Indus Civilization such as seals, clay figurines of the Mother Goddess, animals, and toys; objects from Sar Dheri Charsada, District Peshawar; Mother Goddess figurines from Taxila; and coins of Indo-Greek, Scythian, Parthian and Kushan rulers of North-West India, Afghanistan and the ancient kingdom of Baetria.

The Sculpture Section exhibited a very representative selection of stone and stucco carvings of all schools of Indian art. The early central Indian School was represented by a bust of a Yakshi from Sanchi. The Gandhara school or the so-called Indo-Greek or Romano-Buddhist art of the North-West had both stone and stucco representations of Buddha, Bodhisattva and other figures from Takht-i-Bahi in the North-West Frontier Province (Pakistan) and Hadda in Afghanistan. Figures of Buddha, Bodhisattva, Yaksna, Yakshi, and Jain Tirthankaras represented the vigorous Mathura art in the characteristic red sandstone material. Specimens of south-eastern Buddhist art, representing Buddha, head of a lion, Javasakunda Jataka and a Palace Scene, hailed from Amaravati and Nagarjunikonda, both in the Guntur district.

Golden Age

The art of the Gupta period, the golden age of Indian sculpture, was represented by a red terracotta head of Buddha from Kashmir, Buddhist figures of red sandstone from Mathura and a couple of cream sandstone figures of Buddha and Bodhisattva, both from Sarnath in Banaras district. The different traditions of mediaeval north Indian sculpure were covered mostly by specimens of stone deities of Hindu and Buddhist patheons as well as Jain Tirthankaras from Gaya, Nalanda and other places of East India, Orissa, Rajputana and West India. The bronzes similarly included pieces of all ages and from practically all schools of metal plastic art; particularly noticeable were a Kushan Yakshi and a Gandhara Buddha, not to speak of the usual types from North and South India of later dates.

Above is the Standing Buddha, Siamese, Mon-Gupta type. Dvaravati period, sixth to seventh century A. D. Bluish marble. Height 44 inches. This was one of the exhibits at the exhibition recently organised by Los Angeles County Museum under the patronage of the Indan Embassy in Washington. (Lent by the Seattle Art Museum, Thomas D. Dtimson Memorial Collection.)

Washington Exposition

Particular mention should be made of the ivory section, containing among others a group of carvings from Begram, 50 miles north of Kabul, executed under the influence of the early art of Mathura.

While early Indian painting was to be seen in a photograph of an Ajanta mural, all the mediaeval schools of miniature paintings—Western Indian, Mughal, Rajasthani and Pahari—were admirably represented by 55 paintings, of which mention may be made of illuminated Jain manuscripts (West Indian); Babur's conquest of India, a hunting scene of Akbar, and portraits of Jehangir and Shahjahan (all Mughal); the Raga-Ragini series (Rajasthani); and sports of Radha and Krishna, Rama with Sita and Lakshmana in exile, churning of the milk-sea, Siva-Parvati, and scenes of Krishna's life (Pahari).

Mediaeval Art

Mediaeval Indian arts and crafts included jewellery from Jaipur and Lahore, carpets (particularly a fragmentary animal carpet of Akbar's reign), floral and medallion rugs, Mughal brocade, sari from Chanderi (Gwalior), handerchiefs from Chamba with Krishna scenes, shawls from Kashmir and textiles from Java and Ceylon. Of deep significance were specimens of the sixteenth century Indian textiles found at Fostat in Egypt.

Indian art as represented in Central Asia, Nepal, Cambodia, Siam, Champa and Java also had its due share in the Exhibition. Buddhist relics from Central Asia (including a wooden shrine) and the carvings of Hindu and Buddhist deities from the Indian Archipelago and South-East Asia told their own tale of the spread of Indian culture in ancient days in the countries bounding her on all sides.

ALL-ROUND SOURCE OF VITAMINS

VARIETIES OF LUSCIOUS BANANA IN BOMBAY STATE

BY. S. R. GANDHI

THE BANANA has an important place in our daily diet. It is superb as a subsidiary food and few other foods can beat it as an all-round source of vitamins.

The one very important banana-growing centre, which grows quite a number of important varieties sold in the Bombay market, is Bassein, a Railway Station on the B.B. and C.I. Rly., 30 miles from Bombay and situated on the sea side.

Bassein Varieties

The most important varieties grown at this place are the Bombay green or 'Harichal', 'Lal Velchi', 'Safed Velchi', 'Mutheli', Red or 'Tamdi' and 'Rajeli'. Out of these, Green or 'Harichal' and 'Lal Velchi' are cultivated on a commercial scale, because of the fact that very large crops of these varieties per unit space can be harvested when compared to others which are shy-bearing. 'Harichal' is the most popular fruit in Bombay. The fruit retains much of its green hue even when ripe and hence the name. The fruit is large and thick-skinned. When properly ripe, it is very sweet and delicious, and finds a ready market amongst all classes of people.

There is another very similar banana called "Basrai" which is extensively cultivated throughout Gujarat and East Khandesh and is being introduced to new areas

It is interesting to note that during the banana season of from August to December, nearly 30 railway wagon loads of the fruit are sent daily to Delhi and other markets of Northern India.

Another banana variety which is the most popular amongst table bananas is 'Mutheli' of Bassein.

Second Best

'Lal-Velchi' of Bombay has that name not because the fruit is red, but because the stem of the plant is reddish in colour. Apparently, this name has been given to it so as to distinguish it from a similar variety named 'Safed-Velchi', after the whitish stem of its plant.

The fruit is a good keeper and does not soften easily while ripening. The bunches are heavy and the crop abundant

'Rajeli' is one of the most famous cooking varieties which cannot be eaten fresh due to the hardness of its pulp. This variety can, however, be sun-dried and turned into a product known as 'Sukeli' which can be preserved and kept for future use when fresh bananas are scarce in the market.

For making 'Sukeli' it should be thoroughly ripened till the skin becomes black all over. The pulp at this stage remains absolutely firm and sound. The skin is then removed. Skinned bananas are then exposed to the sun for about a week, during which time they lose moisture and assume a sparkling rosy hue.

'Rajeli' bananas are dried on a large scale at Agashi, a village near Bassein and the product is much in demand by certain people who observe fasts and do not eat anything except dried fruits on those days.

The 'Rajeli' bananas when ripe can also be fried in "ghee" and made into a delicious "halwa".

Other Varieties

The famous 'Sonkel' of Poona which is synonymous to 'Mutheli' of Bassein is fast becoming extinct in the Bombay Deccan as it has been found very susceptible to a disease called 'Panama' disease. Most of the 'Sonkel' plantations near Poona have now been replaced by the 'Basrai' variety which is resistant to the Panama disease.

From Karnatak

A variety called 'Valha' in Poona and 'Rajapuri' or 'Gujarati' in Karnatak is also a popular fruit in these parts of the State. The three is 6 to 8 feet in height. The bunch is small and the fruit medium in size. The skin is yellow and thick, and the pulp white, sweet and buttery in consistency and is slightly acidic. North Kanara has a famous banana called 'Rasabali' which is synonymous to the 'Mutheli' of Bassein. There is yet another variety called 'Mitka' in Karwar which is synonymous to 'Safed-Velchi' of Bassein and the variety cultivated in the name of 'Madras' in North Kanara is nothing but 'Lal-Velchi' of Bassein or 'Poovan' of Madras.

A few varieties like the 'Bankel' of Bassein or 'Khasadia' of Gujarat, 'Bhur Kel' or ash coloured banana of Bassein and 'Karibali' of North Kanara are grown on a very small scale in backyards, specifically for vegetable purposes—THE FARMER.

Believe It Or Not

IT'S A WHITE ELEPHANT!

Karen Leader's Good Luck Due To This Mysterious Animal

SOMEWHERE in Toungoo in central Burma there is a Karen leader named Thompson Durmay Po Min, offering resistance to the present Government of Burma. He is a Christian, a Baptist, whose forbears were converted to the faith by the first American missionaries who set foot in that part of Burma, writes C. S. K. Pathy in the "Foreign Review".

He was educated in mission schools in Burma and privately in England. He had travelled extensively in America with a well-known circus company.

Like his father, he developed a great regard, and indeed an abiding loyalty, to the British. Until the British left Burma he demonstrated his feelings of fidelity towards them in many a practical way and he, along with other Karens, notably the Christians, fully expected to find the Karen territory transformed into an independent Karen state where he reckoned his influence and prestige would be great. He imagined that the British would advise and guide the destinies of such a state.

When Burma became independent and the Karens were virtually under the tutelage of the Burmese, Thompson Po Min's hopes were dashed to the ground. He felt a keen disappointment and even despondency which turned the erstwhile passive happy-go-lucky man into a militant fighter.

Thompson Po Min is small of build and of typical Mongolian features, with a disarming smile. He is inclined to be cunning but rather slow-witted.

He has a strong following among his own race and is well liked. But whether he has the fighting prowess, the ability to guide his followers and arrive at quick and wise decisions are matters which are governed by circumstances, especially in a country like Burma.

All that matters there is that Thompson Po Min is well-known, he has money to spend, and he can get together armed men who are harassing the Government forces and upsetting the administration of the country. The Burmans are unable to quell this insurrection completely.

Strange to say, Thompson Po Min owes his wealth, and indeed his influence among his people, to the white elephant his father was lucky enough to catch. True, it brought his family wealth, and to some extent even fame as the father and son successively became Presidents of the Karen National Association, but it did not bring him either happiness or even peace of mind.

Legendary Elephant

The white elephant is not really white. It is an albino, pinkish white in colour, with all the weaknesses and freakishness of albinos of other species. Centuries ago there were many of these elephants roaming the forests of Burma bordering on the river Irrawaddy. The river itself takes its name after the legendary white elephant which was the mount of the Hindu god, Indra.

The East looks upon the white elephant as holy and lucky and the West views it as unlucky. The Western notion was based on the story which came from Siam. In ancient days in Siam when a noble was rebellious and arrogant the king invited him to his court and with great ceremony presented the rebel lord with a richly caparisoned white elephant.

The Siamese especially in those days, were devout Buddhists and to them a white elephant was most sacred and an incarnation of Buddha. The tradition has it that Lord Buddha himself was on this earth in the guise of a white elephant in one of his previous births. Hence the noble could not starve it, much less destroy it.

The recipient of this gift had to feed it on delicacies and look after it, but he was not allowed to ride it. Only the king could ride it. That too only on ceremonial occasions.

After a year, if the nobleman was impoverished and repentent, the king sent for him and took back the elephant with the same ceremony with which he presented it to him. If, on the other hand, the nobleman was as rebellious as ever, the king presented him with a second white elephant and this invariably brought the rebel to his senses, or sometimes feeling ashamed to go begging and praying to his monarch, the man poisoned himself. In that case the king invited his son and after receiving the oath of loyalty permitted him to return the elephants. These nobles so punished were usually of royal blood.

It was this feeling of keeping an unwanted creature at great expense that gave rise to the present idea of the proverbial white elephant.

Does a white elephant bring good luck to the owner or does it bring ill-luck and trouble in its train? And, what is more, can anyone but a Buddhist or a Hindu own a white elephant without bringing the wrath of the gods on him? These were the problems which confronted Dr. Saw Durmay Po Min, the quack doctor of Toungoo, when he caught the rare creature in 1919.

It all happened in this way. Dr. Po Min, a prominent Karen Christian, who was well-known as an elephant catcher and an ardent supporter of British rule in Burma, bought a portion of the jungle near Toungoo which was confiscated from the German owner by the Government soon after the outbreak of the first World War.

Po Min had a licence for catching elephants. He had mastered the technique of catching them. From his boyhood he had worked in the jungle gathering herbs and at the same time studying the ways of wild elephants. He was politically prominent among the Karens. To maintain this prominence he spent a good deal of money and consequently he was in the hands of the Indian money-lenders. In order to meet their demands he needed money badly. He saw no other way of earning it but to catch as many elephants as he could.

The jungle itself was teeming with elephants and Po Min caught and trained them and sold them to the Forest Department, the timber companies and the railways, making for himself very handsome profits.

Tremendous Logs

The timber companies use them for uprooting teakwood, pulling and pushing tremendous logs. The railway companies use them for piling and laying sleepers and for various kinds of very heavy work. One elephant is said to do the task of one hundred and fifty men.

In 1919 when Po Min was in London in connection with Burmese Reforms Scheme to plead the cause of the Karens, I met him in the house of a friend of mine and during the conversation, he said to me in his pidgin English, with almost childish excitement. "Old Karen prophecy come true. Look at telegram". The cable read "Good news. White elephant found in jungle."

"See!" he said, "My men find real white elephant in jungle. Karens big elephant catches. Our fathers big elephant catchers. Karen elders say white elephant come to us one day. Then we become great people."

For the moment I could not understand very much of what he said, but after much waving of hands and many "up down there" he convinced my friend and myself that his family had found a genuine white elephant wandering in that part of the jungle which he claimed as his own.

Then he stood up and gleefully recited the traditional song of his ancestors who were either Buddhist or spirit-worshippers. The translation of the whole jargon would be something like this:

When the White Elephant sets foot
in your land,
It comes to look after mother's
children.
Are you the children of Peenaw?
Peenaw's soul is dead
And it returns to life again
When the White elephant comes to
you;
Then the world is yours!

I was really interested—or shall I say entranced—not only in the story which he began to relate, but also in the manner in which with puerile simplicity, with gesticulations, he reeled it off.

He never stuck to his point. He gave me a long rigmarole about his ancestry, the wars against the Burmese overlords in which his forbears had distinguished themselves, the Karen loyalty to the British rule, his own war service, his family acknowledging the "White Man's religion" which caused the hatred of the Buddhist Karens.

Swampy And Dangerous

Within a week of this conversation Po Min left England to his native land. On arrival back in Rangoon, he made for Toungoo the same day.

Once in Toungoo, Po Min went with his men into the jungle and after two days' search came upon the white elephant. It was a calf, obviously an orphan, and it was protected by a gigantic elephant of ordinary dark grey—the biggest even a long-experienced elephant catcher like Po Min had seen.

Now Po Min had to make preparations to catch the baby albino without hurting it. He could not catch it without catching its protector. The task seemed very dangerous. He brought many more men to help him.

A large stockade was built at a position of vantage, and all was ready for the "drive". Po Min was all nerves. At last the wheel of fortune had turned!

In the meanwhile the news spread to Toungoo and from there throughout Burma. Devout Buddhists all over the country, merely on reading the news, shouted with joy and fervour, "Om mani padmeham" Hail the Lotus Jewel! "Iravati Tilakam" The precious White Elephant!

The Buddhists of Toungoo and the nearby villages came running to the jungle yelling and laughing, hoping to get a good view of the rare creature. In the excitement one daring man who went mauled badly. Only the timely arrival of the elephant catchers saved his life.

Po Min by now saw that the elephants had got wind of the men and moved rapidly into the fastnesses of the jungle where it was difficult to track them. He and all his men were Christians and paid no heed to the sacredness of the animal. They were only concerned with the money they were going to get.

Po Min cursed the Buddhists but did not dare to drive them out by force. The Buddhists far outnumbered the Christians in Burma. To drive them out would have caused a riot, but all the same the trackers kept on shouting to the Buddhists. "The elephant is in our forest you get out!"

Brings Prosperity

They only got the reply: "God has sent the White Elephant to us to bring us prosperity. You who have fallen into Christianity have no right to catch it. It is ours. It is our Buddha. It is our King of the Elephants."

The days passed and the trackers could not get the elephant even to come near the stockades. The rainy season had already set in.

July and August are the worst months of the rains. The jungles are then very wet, swampy and dangerous. The elephants generally go farther north into impenetrable regions where it is difficult to follow them.

Moreover, the rains make the ganja plant grow more profusely than ever and it offers great temptation to the Karens who smoke it. Ganja is a kind of potent dope.

Po Min very reluctantly suspended operations for the time being. He was sick at heart. He had already spent a large sum of money in his travel to England and on his political ambitions. His creditors were after him for their money.

He kept repeating to his friends, "I wish I had not gone to England and had caught the elephant the moment it was first sighted I would have taken it to Rangoon for the peace celebrations. All the people would have seen it. Good advertisement for the elephant, for me and the Karens. Terrible, terrible, these Buddhists! Bad men! Will not leave Christians alone. I am a Loy (Loyal) Karen. I support the British but they won't help."

When the rains had stopped, the search for the White Elephant started again. For weeks the herd eluded the men.

In the meanwhile Po Min studied the habits of these two elephants, the bull and the calf. He also learned from the forest dwellers that these two actually belonged to a small herd and that the bull had killed two of the villagers in the jungle. He now knew that he had a pretty tough task before him.

After a good deal of consultation with the elephant catchers an experienced Karen was appointed Khedha manager. Under his guidance twenty strong men went out in search of a suitable place. As is usually the case, they fixed upon a route through which the elephants were in the habit of passing.

They took care to find out that there was water, fodder and trees nearby, so that it would be easy to feed and tie them up when captured in the stockade.

After this a new stockade was built of very strong timber. When this was done, prayers were offered to God for the safety of the men and to their success in catching the white elephant.

"300 miles as the crow flies."

Martin in "The Houston Chronicle."

CAN'T SEE IT

Barrow in "The Jacksonville Times Union".

Partition Is Parting Kick To Freedom

IRISH RIGHT TO UNITY

THE movement for the Re-union of the Partitioned Ireland has taken a new turn, and according to latest reports, New York Republican representative Mr. Jacob Javits hopes to move the American House Foreign Affairs Committee to accept and act on a resolution on the unification of Ulster and the Republic of Ireland. This campaign is bound to prove embarrassing to British vested interests.

THE essence of democracy lies in the right of a people freely to determine how they are to be governed.

The accepted unit for this self-determination by which policies are decided and a government elected is the nation. If areas within the nation were permitted to disown national policy and to set up sovereign governments chaos would obviously follow.

Great internal wars have been fought to establish this principle.

In many nations a resistant monority has been compelled by the majority to accept the nation will. The most notable of these struggles was that in the United States of America from 1861 to 1865. That war ensured that self-determination belonged only to the whole people of the nation. Abraham Lincoln speaking at Indianapolis on 18th February, 1861, said:

"On what rightful principle may a State, being not more than one-fifitth part of the nation in soil and population, break up the nation and then coerce a proportionally larger subdivision of itself in the most arbitrary way."

No doubt exists as to what forms the unit for self-determination in Ireland's case Geography and history have combined to establish it. Since the time of St. Patrick—more than fifteen hundred years ago—the nationhood of all Ireland has been an accepted fact and has been recognised as a fact by Europe and later by the New World.

It could not have been otherwise, for the marks of Ireland's nationhood are incontestable—a geographic unit, a national language, a separate culture nd code of laws, a homogeneous people, a distinctive national tradition. Her churches and religious bodies—Catholic, Episcopallan, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, the Religious Society of Friends, the Jewish Congregations, and other denominations—are now, as in th past, organised on a national all-Ireland basis. Her learned bodies, her major universities, her sports organisations are, and have been, nationwide. The people in all parts of the country are, and speak of themselves as Irish.

It is therefore to the people of Irelan that the right to self-determination belongs. It is they who must decide national questions and policies —the nation's status, Ireland's relationship with other countries, the form of its government.

And when, as in other democnratic nations, there is a divergence of view on these matters that divergence must be resolved finally by the majority decision of the whole adult citizenry.

Story Of Partition

The fact that Ireland was a national unit was never questioned until a British Government for its own purposes decided to cut the country into two parts—five-sixths and one-sigth.

In the second decade of this century a struggle for power was going on between the two big political parties in Britain, the Liberals and the Tories. The Liberals were committed to giving Ireland self-government.

The Tories were violently opposed to any such policy and decided to kill two birds with one stone and use the proposed grant of Home Rule to Ireland to drive the Liberals out of office. The British Tory leaders therefore visited North-East Ulster, roused the passions of the majority there, armed the rank and file with guns obtained from Germany and faced the Liberals with a crisis. The Liberals, rather than leave office, solved the crisis by abandoning their pledges to Ireland and their own self-government Bill and adopting the expedient of partition.

For more than four years before December, 1918, several British efforts were made to secure Irish acceptance for some plan of dismemberment or partition. They had all broken down. On the 14th December, 1918, a General Election was held in which the whole of Ireland participated. The issue was whether Ireland, exercising the right to self-determination proclaimed by the victors in World War One, would declare her independence and set up a national legislature Although the election was held under British law and was carried out while a British army occupied the whole island, the result was overwhelmingly in favour of national independence. Excluding the Universities, there were 101 parliamentary electoral divisions in Ireland. Seventy-eight of these declared for independence and only twenty-three against—a more emphatic verdict than in national elections in U.S.A. or Britain. (If we include the University members who were elected on a greatly restricted franchise the majority was still 79 to 26).

In pursuance of this expression of the national will they elected representatives of the people assembled in Dublin on 21t January, 1919, declared Ireland an independent nation and established a Government and legislature.

Black And Tans

But Britain refused to accept the right of the Irish people to make laws for their own country.

By the use of the Black and Tan, by the imposition of martial law, by the systematic killing of prominent people elected representatives, clergymen and others—by the murder of civilians and by the organised destruction of Irish towns and the means of production and employment, Britain tried to force from the people the surrender of their declared independence. When that failed, the British Parliament, in 1920 passed the Act dividing Ireland into two parts and endeavoured to impose Government institutions of their own fashioning on each part.

No Irishman from any part of Ireland voted for that Statute. It was made law by the votes of representatives of British constituencies only.

Though Britain used an army of occupation in an endeavour to enforce this "settlement" she was wholly unsuccessful in five-sixths of Ireland. She was successful in the remaining one-sixth and established, oin Belfast, a separate Government for the six North-Eastern Counties.

But in setting up this separate Government Britain not only defied the democratically expressed will of the Irish people but also the majority inside the selected area. The Tories of the North-East of Ulster were opposed to self-government for Ireland and to separation from Britain, but they were opposed also to the division of their country. For though when the separate Government and Parliament were set up they accepted partition, at no time did they desire it as a solution

Sir Edward Carson, speaking in the name of the Ulster Tories against the Partition. Bill in the British House of Commons on 29th March, 1920, said:

"I cannot understand why we should ask them to take a Parliament which they never demanded and which they do not want". Later in the same debate he said: "I know Ulster does not want this Parliament."

The British Statoute which partitioned Ireland and set up a separate Government in the North-East had no mandate and onapproval from any party in Ireland.

The Six County area cut off in 1920 had never existed before as an entity in history or politics or economics. It was not Ulster, which is a province of nine counties. It had no natural boundaries. It had no unity within itself.

When partition was first imposed the population of the Six Counties was 1,250,000. More than half of this population occupied Belfast, Antrim, and half Down. In this area the political division was 552,000 Tories to 149,000 Nationalists. In the other four-and-a-half counties (Armagh, Derry, Fermanagh, Tyrone and the southern part of Down) there were 181,000 Nationalists and 268,000 Tories.

These figures are significant. They explain how it was that six countries came to be detached from the rest of Ireland. The numerical strength of the Tories in the one-and-a-half counties would enable them to outvote permanently the Nationalist majority in the adjoining four-and-a-half counties. Given a chance to vote, Armagh Derry, Fermanagh.

Tyrone and southern Down would as a block have dcelared for union with free Ireland. They were given no such choice. The British Statute which partitioned Ireland added to the corner in which the Tory votes were concentrated as much Nationalist territory as it was believed those Tory votes could always dominate.

Tory Coersion

Capt. C. C. Craig, Deputy leader in the British Commons of the Ulster Tory Parry, explaining on 29th March 1920.

Why only six of the none counties of Ulster could be brought under the Belfast Parliament said: "The three excluded counties contain some 70,000 and Nationalists and the addition of that large block of Sinn Feiners and Nationalists would reduce our majority to such a level that no sane man would undertake to carry on a Parliament with it. We quite frankly admit that we cannot hold the nine counties."

Mr. Asquith, former British Premier, speaking against Partition, commented on Captain Craig's speech and the purpose of choosing six counties:

"With six you have a majority which will eable you to defeat union with the result the hon. and gallant member gloats over that they will always have a majority and be able to defeat permanently a union between the two Parliaments and the demand for a single Parliament for Ireland."

In other words even the province of Ulster was partitioned to procure a lasting majority for the British division of Ireland.

By this device a wide Nationalist area—far bigger than the Tory stronghold or as Lincoln put it. "a proportionally larger sub division of itself"—was coerced to live under a Government to which its people were

(Continued on Page 28)

THIS IS PARTITION!

This fabricated frontier cuts through streets, farms, townlands and even houses. The house in the picture is that of the Murray family of Gortineddan, Co. Fermanagh. The door at which Mrs. Murray and her daughter are standing is in the Six Counties. Behind Mr. Murray's left shoulder is the door leading to the Twenty-Six Counties. The dog is half-in half out both areas.

Ireland Exposes British Imperialism

TEEN-AGE N. KOREAN P. O. W.s

A picture received from the Korean Battlefront showing a handful of poorly dressed North Korean captives, outside a South Korean Headquarters building. The age of these captives range from 15 to 25.

THE VIGIL—A SHORT STORY

BY YUSUF MULJIANI

KIRAN had reached the dead end of all hopes. Each time in his vain and desperate search for love he had only stumbled into the dark alley of deep frustration and groped his way out more bitter, more cynical and more disillusioned than ever before. And now the little world of his dreams and fond desires was falling, crumbling down in ruins at his feet. From morning he had been on tenter hooks of expectation, eagerly waiting to hear the light and buoyant steps of Kusum on the staircase that would herald the birth of a new life of joy and peace for him. But as the day had slowly died and evening approached that hope had waned and finally dwindled away. He had shrunk back appalled at the dreaded prospect of a monotonous existence without Kusum, unrelieved by even the least flicker of happiness. He knew that death was the only ways out of this abyss of bleak despair into which he was plunged by a relentless fate. He had decided on this course of action on the very day that he had proposed to Kusum. It was a Friday and she had asked him to grant her a week to be certain of her feelings towards him. It was a cruel prank of destiny that though in Kusum he had found the ideal woman of his heart, whom he had been vainly seeking these many unhappy and tortured years, she was now beyond his reach.

He had been elated and flushed these many months in the hope of facing life with Kusum by his side and of spending warm happy hours in her affectionate company. He had probed deep down within his heart to find if he really loved her and had discovered how dear she had become to him and how necessary in his lonely and embittered life. The bitter and harrowing phase of his life with Asha had haunted him for ten years and shattered all his illusions about women. And then Kusum's friendship and the sterling qualities of her sincere heart had driven away the memory of that cruel experience from his mind and the latent love in his heart, which a cynical outlook had kept in subjugation for a long time, emerged forth more passionately than ever before, and he had fallen in love with Kusum just as in his boyish fancy he had fallen in love with Asha ten years before. Strange, he mused, that Asha should force herself on his mind now with such recurring persistence. It must be the howling wind and the spattering rain that must be bringing her to his mind. Kusum and Asha, he reflected, were two women that had played important roles in his life and yet both of them were vitally different from each other. Asha had destroyed his young, happy life while Kusum had made him soar triumphant out of his dismal existence.

●

KUSUM had been his guide and best support in times of stress and worry and the soothing, encouraging influence of her friendship had helped him to live a more peaceful and happy life than he had ever done before. A glow of pleasure and tenderness suffused his face now as he clearly recalled that memorable evening when he first met her. The air was crisp and chilly with the cold biting waves of late December, but inside his friend Rajen's house a cosy warmth of atmosphere prevailed. The gay chatter of many tongues drowned all coherent conversation.

It was Rajen's birthday and a few friends that he had invited were giving free vent to their glib volubility. Kiran smiled as he recollected the rueful, childlike pout on Kusum's lips as she tried in vain to follow the different threads of various topics. She puckered her nose with the bewildered air of a child and wrinkled her eyebrows. The din and hubbub of many voices also irritated Kiran. There was a common bond of sympathy between them in this respect and seeing the lost and perplexed look of disquiet on Kusum's face he approached her, offered her a cup of coffee, a few sandwiches and drawing her aside from the rest of the crowd escorted her to a sofa. When they had drifted away from the clamour of the babbling tongues and sat down, the creases from Kusum's forehead slowly disappeared. She tilted her face sideways at Kiran with a cute expression of a child on it. Her eyes held a charming twinkle of mirth and good humour in the fascinating depths of their orbs and reflected a gay, carefree spirit and a serene tranquility of mind and soul.

"It's a pleasure to find at least one person who is not fond of so much talking," she said breathing a sigh of immense relief. Kiran bestowed on her an appraising glance.

"Rather suprising to hear a woman say that," he replied, and picking up a sandwich he began to sip his coffee.

"I know what you mean. Women are such chatterboxes", Kusum admitted in a jocular tone," as Shaw has said they may have lost the art of conversation but not the power of speech." Her words surprised Kiran. She was the first woman he knew who was so freely admitting the weakness of her sex. He now gave her a close look of greater interest than he had done before. Her face was turned away from him and he saw a well cut profile, a perfectly chiselled nose and a small rounded chin. She had a graceful symmetry of form and figure and a wealth of luxuriant blonde tresses that fell tumbling down her neck and shoulders in an alluring disarray which she constantly thrust back with a vigorous toss of her head. Just then she turned her face full at him and was surprised to find him completely lost in contemplation of her. She burst out laughing.

●

"WHY are you staring at me Mr. Kiran? Do you think I am a ghost?" Kiran's mind was lost in a maze of thoughts.

"You are right," he replied absent mindedly.

"Huh?"

"I said you are right."

"Oh, come, come, I am made of hand in hers, "are you convinced still laughing merrily and taking his hand in her's. "are you convinced now?"

"No, I.....I do not mean that," he explained confused.

"No? Then what do you mean?"

"I was referring to your opinion of women."

"Oh that. I suppose your opinion about us is completely in accord with mine."

Kusum had unwittingly vibrated an unpleasant chord in Kiran's memory. He got up suddenly and placed the cup on the table.

"You would not relish hearing my views about women," he answered brusquely and left her abruptly, completely indifferent to social convention and etiquette.

For a second Kusum was dumbfounded and her face flushed angrily. Then, while she was looking at his retreating figure, a slight glint of compassionate interest flickered in her eyes and a mellow, subdued look of understanding spread over her face vanishing that of offence. Later on she cornered Rajen and inquired about Kiran.

"There are sufficient reasons for his erratic behaviour," Rajen explained in reply to Kusum's queries.

"That is what I have also presumed," Kusum said, "but what are they?"

Typical feminine curiosity," Rajen commented, but I am afraid I cannot gratify it. If you are so keen about it why don' you ask him yourself?"

"I will. Bring him this Sunday to my house."

"Oh! Are you by any chance falling in love?"

"Don't be an idiot," Kusum retorted with some vehemence "I would just like to cultivate his friendship. I have a feeling that he would be a very sincere friend."

"Alright I'll try and bring him with me. But I am warning you he is a regular Don Juan."

"I know how to keep Don Juans at a safe distance," Kusum flashed back. a mocking smile fleeting across her lips. "I have kept you in check haven't I?"

The last remark hitting as it did the right mark Rajen beat a precipitate retreat leaving Kusum to relish the crack herself.

●

FROM the day Rajen took Kiran to visit Kusum both had become the best of friends. They shared a common intellectual plane and as time went by it brought both of them nearer to each other and bound them in a close intimacy. And then Kusum heard from Kiran's own lips the tragic tale of his past that had so fully destroyed his life, of that time when he had fallen in love with Asha and of that horrible evening when with the wind shrieking outside in weird lament Asha had callously confessed to him that he was merely a plaything of her desires. Her words had struck his heart like a cold blast of despair and withered the tender plant of his boyish innocence and trust. He was only eighteen years old then, a mere stripling of a boy, young and inexperienced. He had just matriculated and was in the first year in college. Kiran had a trusting and sanguine nature so common with youths of that age. Asha was eight years his senior and with a beauty that reeled his senses every time that he was near her. Her face and figure were of a sort that intoxicates the senses and rouses desire to a burning point and not the pure and transcendent loveliness that stirs the heart with admiration and respect.

At the initial stage of their intimacy, for which Asha herself was responsibile the predominant feeling in Kiran's heart had been that of gratitude and guilt for the moments of supreme ecstacy and maddening bliss that she had let him share in her arms. Then his fresh young heart had sprouted forth love under the warmth of her passionate caresses and his whole life had become inextricably woven up with her. Though he was all alone in the world and living on the bounties of a generous uncle, yet he had pinned his hopes on the firm conviction that Asha would marry him whenever he would ask her. This he intended to do the moment he saw a possibility of earning an independent livelihood.

He had always attributed to Asha these beautiful and admirable qualities of a woman which a boy whose mind is coloured with enchanting fancies generally belives in. He had credited her with faithfulness and loyalty and had felt that she had always given herself to him out of her deep love for him. He had often been ashamed to look at her after those physical intimacies between them, for the conviction gained deeper root every day in his heart that Asha abandoned herself to the delirium of those hours through womanly weakness which he blamed himself for fostering.

And then when Asha had told him most nonchalantly that she was going to marry a millionaire thirty years her senior, his cherished world of ardent desire had come tumbling down. For a few seconds his senses had staggered under the horrible blow of the news and his wits seemed to have been scattering. He could not believe what he had heard. He had clung to her with passionate vehemence and beseeched her not to leave him. A cynical smile of self-contempt was on his lips now as he thought of the humiliation of that moment when sobbing like a child and with warm tears streaming down his cheeks he had besought her to change her cruel decision. He had tried to take her in his arms but she had spurned him with jeering scorn.

●

"STOP acting like a schoolboy", she had scoffed, "and wipe those baby tears. I am not your mother that you should whimper like a child and ask me not to leave you."

She had got up and was about to turn away when flinging aside all pride and dignity he had fallen at her feet, caught hold of her legs and looked up at her in supplicating entreaty. A torrent of tears was pouring from his eyes

"Please....Asha....my darling.... don't go....I beg of you....I love you so", he had mumbled gasping and choking and uttering each word brokenly, "all that we have been.... to each other....and I love....you.... so. I thought that....you would marry me And I have no one but you in the world Please.....Asha..... please."

In answer she had wrenched herself free and given him a withering glance of contempt

"Don't behave like a coward and grovel before me like a worm. You cannot ruin my chances of a rich hus-

(Continued on page 27)

"PINCH HITTER"

Hungerford in 'The Pittsburgh Post- Gazette'

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

AUSTRALIA HONOURS 'SYDNEY VIEWS'

Special Sheet Issued For Centenary Year

WITH postal services taken for granted these days when stamps are a household world, it is difficult to believe that although a few countries had issued stamps a century ago, the great majority were complete strangers to these delightful and useful bits of paper.

Australia, for instance, issued her first stamp just a hundred years ago, and the occasion will be celebrated with the issue of a special sheet of stamps to mark the centenary. The details of this very interesting issue are given below, and are culled from an informative leaflet issued by the Australian High Commissioner's office, but first it would not be out of place to give a short account of the stamps that are the reason for the celebration.

THE FAMOUS "SYDNEY VIEWS"

Australia, as most people are aware, was not the highly developed nation that it is today. In New South Wales, for example, many of the inhabitants were convicts who were sent out to the penal settlement of Botony Bay, New South Wales. It says much for the endurance and hardihood of the human spirit that not only did these men not lose heart but went on to become first rate citizens of a nation that has not looked back since. The first New South Wales stamp was issued in January 1850 showing a fanciful representation of the township of Sydney.

Actually these stamps were based on the design of one of the Great Seals of the Colony which arrived from England in 1791 with a central design prepared by Josiah Wedgwood, the famous English potter. Wedgwood, who is noted for his lovely specimens of the potter's art is famous for his "Etrurian" pieces, while even today the beauty of his designs and the excellence of his workmanship cannot be matched in an age when mass production has killed incentive and reduced art to the status of an exact and mathematical science.

GOOD OLD DAYS

Those who have memories harking back to the early days of the century or more, will recall that several "Sydney Views" were available at fairly cheap prices, although, because of their great popularity in England, they were always so much in demand that prices were certainly not as low as for many other countries.

Nowadays, of course, the few brilliant specimens are housed in important collections or in museums, and seldom come on the market. The specimens seen in the average collection are extremely poor, but even so fetch such high prices that they are completely beyond the reach of all but the wealthy, if a representative display is desired. The cheapest variety in Gibbons is priced at £ 14, and the scarcer items range anywhere upto a few hundred pounds.

Victorians Loved Latin

With stamp printing having reached such a perfect stage at the present time, some of these early classics seem crude and ugly by comparison, but to the true philatelist, modern "pretties" are just so much waste paper while these earlier stamps are amongst his most prized possessions.

The Victorian dearly loved his motto: with "Damus Patimus Que Vicissim" figuring on the 1856 British Guiana issue, and with 'sic fortis Etruria crevit' appearing on the 'Sydney Views' a thematic collection of Latin as used on stamps will be among the most expensive in the world, at least ten thousand pounds!

The illustration above is a First-Day Cover of the Philippines. The three stamps form part of a series issued on the 3rd March 1950.

But while, the South American motto is strictly a pious sentiment about God giving to him who seeks, the effusion on the Australian — stamps is somewhat selfish. "Thus mighty Etruria grew" is a fanciful parallel drawn by Josiah Wedgwood, drawing attention to the fact that Etrurian pottery was the best in the world.

Ham's Handiwork

The first Victorian stamp which is also a hundred years old has a portrait of the Queen, but Thomas Ham's lithographic reproduction from a steel die is ugly in the extreme when put beside the brilliant line engraved stamps of the mother country and several colonies. These stamps, also, though they cause advance collectors to rave, are not everyone's meat, since they are priced at ten pounds a head and over.

Thoroughly Modernised

Therefore we are glad to note that though the new Australian issue will bear representations of these stamps, the new design will not be crude and ugly like the original, but will utilise all the improvements in designing and reproduction that a hundred years have brought to the printers' art. The denominations of the stamps will be 2-1/2 d, and the designs will be placed alternately on each sheet: the left hand strip with the "Sydney Views," and the right hand with the Victorian

This will be the first occasion on which two designs have been included on one sheet of stamps issued by the Commonwealth, and their very novelty is likely to assure a ready sale and a lasting popularity for these stamps.

Short Currency

The first day of issue is 27th September 1950, and the stamps will be on sale at all Post Offices, and also at the Melbourne Philatelic Exhibition to be held from 4th to 14th October 1950. The period of issue will be approximately three months.

Printed in normal format, the stamps are similar to the current 2-1/2d, issue, with the same perforations and number per sheet, with the exception, of course, that each sheet will have half N.S.W. and half Victoria. The stamps are unwatermarked and printed in the shade of red, used for the Henry Lawson issue.

Considering that Australian stamps are immensely popular in their own country and with sales in England also likely to be very heavy, collectors would be wise to get these stamps as soon as they come out, because many issues from down under have a habit of suddenly going obsolete and catching everybody unawares. With issue limited to three months, the set should be very good indeed.

SAAR AND THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

With Europe in the midst of political turmoil, new issues are naturally more prevalent than usual. Saar has issued two stamps to commemorate her entry into the Council of Europe. The denominations are 20frs for inland postage, and a 200frs stamp for Air Mail use. The design of both the stamps are the same, except for the "Luftpost" on the higher value. An open book with the inscription "Anno 1950" is the central subject, while the European part of the Globe with Strasbourg Cathedral superimposed is also featured. Also in the design are the European Union flag and a dove.

Though the printing of Saar stamps is of a very high standard, it is likely that the stamp will be completely cluttered up with too much detail. I can't help wondering why artists do not realise that the simpler the design, the more effective the appeal.

FLOWERS FROM HUNGARY.

Austria having cashed in on flowers, her neighbour Hungary does not mean to be left out. Thank goodness there is no charity tax! The set consists of five values from 30 fillers to 1 forint 70 fillers. With multicolour printing, the stamps feature peonies, anemones, adonis, geraniums and bluebells.

FOREIGN NEW ISSUES

Commemoratives In Full Force

WHILE the new Australian commemoratives discussed elsewhere on this page are likely to hold the stage for months to come, there are several new issues from various foreign countries which may appeal to collectors. The Colonies have always confined their special issues to really great occasions, and have maintained a fairly small face value—with the exception of the notorious "Weddings"—but the same cannot be said for foreign countries.

BELATED ALBANIAN U.P.U.

Not to be left off the U.P.U. bandwaggon, Albania has come out with these commemoratives. There is likely to be a shortage of these stamps because the printing is said to be limited to 30,000 sets. With foreign U.P.U.'s already at a terrific premium, it is doubtful if this particular issue will come on the market at reasonable rates. In all likelihood it will be cornered by speculators. Except for those who are approaching completion in their foreign U.P.U. collections, it would not be advisable to invest in Albanians.

ANOTHER BELGIAN RAMP

The 1.75 fr stamp of the recent Sports issue, which already had a charity tax of 26c, is now going to appear as a miniature sheet. These sheets are beautiful to look at but from the point of view of collectors are entirely useless. Gibbons will certainly not list the present sheet which will be sold at 20frs—for a face value of 2frs!—and it is time that Belgium realised that she has already gone much too far in the matter of mulcting collectors. This miniature sheet, we hear, will be sold at the temporary Post Office at the Heysel Stadium, and will be limited to 100,000 copies. We could'nt care less!

More Propaganda

The Czechs are at it again. This time they mean to remind us of a few causes that they consider important indeed. The 2nd International Students' World Congress will be honoured by four stamps, though we fail to see what connection there is between the conference and the subjects on the labels. The 1.50kr. symbolises the "liberation of colonial nations", whatever that may mean, the 2kr. is about the "fight for peace" (presumably the "Stockholm Petition") the 3kr boosts "democratic education", and the top value, 5kr, shows the solidarity of students. These stamps are obscure in the extreme. One can't help wishing the Czech printers gave up this absurd symbolism and reverted to the themes and motifs they used some years ago.

STAMP ADLETS

2 As. Per WORD

Minimum Rs. 1/8.

NEWLY ARRIVED COMMUNIST CHINA, Mao speaking, Rs. 2/-; Hungary, attractive 1949 Five Year Plan, 2/8; Libia 1949 Pictorial Airmail, 1/8; Russia, 1949 Air complete use, 2/-; Beautiful Libian set 16 stamps, 3/-; Madagascan Free French Airs cat. 37/-, Rs. 4/-; List free. MUKHI, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INDIAN STAMP MONTHLY HAS every kind of Philatelic news. Fourth year of publication. Specimen copy FREE. Coronation Stamp Co., Capitol Cinema Building Bombay 1.

Salvation Through Co-ops.

MULTI-PURPOSE SOCIETIES CAN REHABILITATE INDIA'S ECONOMY

'Via Media' Between State And Private Ownership

IS there an alternative apart from an economic organisation based on private property and exploitation of labour power for private profit and on economic organisation based on state-ownership and collectivisation with its attendant evils of regimentation and bureaucratisation? And if so, can such an economic organisation rise in the context of the present economic situation when all the evils of private capitalism are showing their ugly teeth and when those that suffer under the present system cast a longing look at another type of economy in spite of the economic and cultural regimentation that it bodes? If so, how far can we steer clear of the evils of both and foster it as a new hope for suffering humanity?

The war brought into clear relief the necessity for developing the spirit of co-operaton in the distribution of the essentials of life on the background of the existing conditions and in the middst of the prevalence of hoarding and black-marketing and the tremendous greed for money in the minds of the middlemen who are engaged in the profession of distribution. Co-operative societies sprang up everywhere and took up the task of organising the sale of essential commodities to feed and clothe the people in the midst of the operations of black-marketing all around. The Government must be congratulated on the ready response that it gave to the new enterprise and as a matter of fact gave the necessary impetus in the fulfilment of the task that it had taken upon itself. The precedence given by the various Provincial and State governments to the new organisations gave a fillip and thus encouraged the further growth of the movement.

It is not that the co-operative movement was the outcome of the war. Co-operative movement was in existence in the country for over four decades and was functioning as a part of the activities of the Government. But unfortunately in spite of all the efforts of the Government it had not found any response from the people. It was just like any other department of the government, lifeless and incapable of enthusing the people in the movement. The movement existed but generally showed no life. The reason was that the movement had no roots in the people and was due mostly to the negative attitude of the Govenment.

Pioneers

Madras and Bombay, no doubt, did some good pioneering work. But it was only in the credit field that the movement worked. Some attempts were made in Madras in the field of distribution of commodities. They not only succeeded but opened the eyes of the people to the need of such societies especially after the war began and the availability of foodstuffs in the open market became difficult, nay, almost impossible. In Madras City the Triplicane Union Co-operative Society, more popularly known as T.U.C., is flourishing very well and no amount of praise will be exaggerated, considering the good it did and is doing. In 1942-43 people began to clamour for the extension of its branches to all parts of the City. Such societies were functioning here and there but they were few and far between. But the war and the attendant greed of the middlemen gave new impetus to the movement. Now sales co-operative societies are to be seen everywhere. They have begun to take root in the minds of the people. That is a good augurv.

There have also been various types of co-operative societies. In the South, specially in Madras and Mysore States, weavers' co-operative societies and such other useful organisations have been functioning for a fairly long number of years and they have proved their utility during the war and post-war years.

Mysore's Example

With the coming into power of the Congress, various State Governments have been carrying on campaigns for organising multi-purpose co-operative societies. Mysore, for example, carried on a vigorous propaganda in 1949 for the formation of such societies

AS A RESULT THERE ARE NOW IN THE STATE 82 TALUK AND 743 CIRCLE MULTI-PURPOSE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, WITH A TOTAL SHARE CAPITAL OF ABOUT 27 LAKHS OF RUPEES. DURING THE 11 MONTHS OF THEIR EXISTENCE THE TALUK AND CIRCLE SOCIETIES HAVE MADE A GROSS PROFIT OF ABOUT FIVE-LAKHS.

All the societies are self-supporting. This is really creditable. Besides this, the Goveernment of Mysore are trying to extend the movement towards the establishment of industrial co-operatives.

In Bombay too the movement for the establishment of multi-purpose co-operative societies has been going on apace.

What is most necesary in the co-operative movement is the understanding of the necessity and usefulness and the perspective of mutual co-operative action in their daily dealings in all walks of economic life. With the bringing together of buyers and sellers in a centrally organised society the middlemen, who have been the root cause of most of our present-day economic ills, can be easily eliminated bringing in its wake a normal economic life which is much needed today.

In Industrial Field

The possibility of extending co-operative endeavour to the industrial field is getting nearer and nearer. It is most gratifying to note that attempts are being made in two places—one in Madras and another in Bombay—to establish co-operative sugar factories. The success of these two ventures will certainly open the door for large-scale attempts at establishing other large-scale industries in a similar way.

The greatest problem facing the country today is on the food front. Greater productivity on the land and on an extensive scale is the immediate need to keep the vast humanity of India free from starvation-deaths It is not that the agricultural resources of India cannot feed her vast population. What is most needed today is an understanding of the problem and a conscious co-operative effort to ameliorate our difficult position on this front. The solution of this problem will certainly help solve all our other problems. It will equally solve our land problem too, which has been the greatest stumbling bloc in the agricultural sector of our economy

As the tempo of the co-operative movement will develop in the agricultural ,industrial and commercial fields, a new set of social forces must and will arise to solve all our social problems. Developing on the co-operative endeavour the question of surplus value and the exploitation of man by man will not rise. The capital formed in the process will be utilised for stimulating production for the use of the community and for raising the general standard of living of the people as a whole. Industrialisation of the country will be a matter of course; but that will be on the basis of co-operative economy. Privately-owned industries will, of course, remain in the transition period with the option of being integrated in the co-operative system if their owners are prepared to accept the principle of production for use

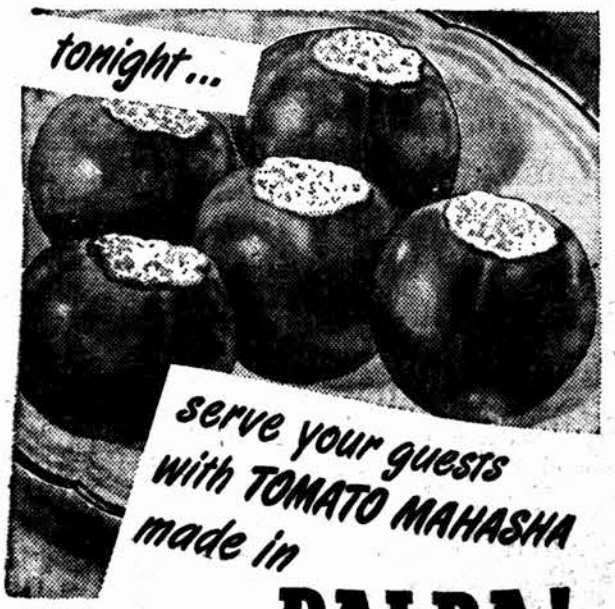
OTHERWISE IN THE COMPETITION THAT IS BOUND TO FOLLOW BETWEEN CO-OPERATIVE ECONOMY AND THE PRIVATE CAPITAL ECONOMY THE LATTER WILL SU-

..(Continued on Page 30)

BY N. N. CHANDUR

DANCERS STUDY SUN-DIAL

Shivaram and Janaki, the well-known Kathakali dancers, studying a sun-dial at Perth during their Australian tour.



Because of their iron content, tomatoes are good for the blood. They also provide health-giving vitamins. Tomatoes may be eaten fresh or served in this delicious way. Cut off tops of 6 firm tomatoes and scoop. Fry sliced onions in Dalda. Mix in ½ cup of boiled mashed mixed dal or cooked minced meat, boiled mashed potatoes, chopped green chillies and salt. Cool mixture, and fill tomatoes. Plainly press down stuffing and coat open end with flour. Heat Dalda in shallow pan and fry tomatoes first on floured side. When browned, turn and lightly fry all over.
Food made in Dalda keeps its flavour, and is delicious hot or cold. Being a pure vegetable fat, Dalda is best for prolonged frying—it allows foods time to cook properly right through.

HOW TO MAKE LOVELY SWEETS AT HOME WITHOUT TROUBLE!
Write for free advice today—or any day!
THE DALDA
ADVISORY SERVICE
P.O. BOX NO. 353, BOMBAY 1

BVM. 188-178

Truman Has Eight Points To End Korea War

It Will Not Expand, He Assures

Freedom For All Nations In The Far East

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 2, (PTI-REUTER).

PRESIDENT TRUMAN LAST NIGHT DECLARED THAT THE KOREA FIGHTING WOULD NOT EXPAND INTO A "GENERAL WAR" UNLESS THE COMMUNISTS POURED OTHER ARMIES AND BROUGHT OTHER GOVERNMENTS INTO THE BATTLE.

In a nationwide "Fireside chat" broadcast, he put forward an eight-point programme for ending the Korean War. He declared that the Communist invasion of Korea "has reached its peak" "The task remaining is to crush it", he said.

"Our men are confident, the United Nations command is confident, that it will be crushed."

The President again expressed the hope that the people of China "will not be misled or forced into fighting against the United Nations and against the American people, who have always been and still are their friends.

"Only Communist imperialism, which has already started to dismember China, could gain from China's involvement in war" Mr. Truman said.

WARNING TO RUSSIA

In a major foreign policy statement, the President warned Soviet Russia not to make the mistake of underestimating American economic strength to defend itself and establish peace.

"Hitler and the Japanese Generals miscalculated badly ten years ago". Mr. Truman said, when they thought we would not be able to use our economic power effectively for the defeat of aggression.

"Let would-be aggressors make no such mistake today", the President added

Mr. Truman's talk will be followed next week by another "fireside chat" on the home front impact of the war. At that time, he said, he expected to explain "what your Government proposed to do, and how each citizen can play his part in this national effort".

"We want the rest of the world to understand clearly our aims and our hopes."

He then outlined eight points and invited "all nations of the world, without exception to join with us in this great work".

THE POINTS

The points were:

1. To seek peace and security through the United Nations.

2 A free, independent and United Korea

3 Prevention of the Korean fighting from expanding into a general war.

4. An appeal to the people of China not to enter the Korean war against the United Nations forces.

5. Peaceful settlement of the Formosan question by international action.

6 Freedom for all the nations of the Far East.

7 A disavowal of aggressive or preventive war.

8. Mobilisation of resources to create the strength which will make peace sure.

In the course of his broadcast Mr. Truman said that Americans were now fighting in Korea with men of many nations under a single banner to uphold the rule of law in the world If that rule of law was not upheld, they could look forward only "to the horror of another world war and ultimate chaos".

He added· "For our part, we do not intend to let that happen."

U.S. EFFORTS

After outlining the efforts of the United States to achieve a just and lasting world peace during the last five years and the "frustration of those efforts by the Soviet Union" he elaborated his eight-point programme for bringing peace in Korea and the Far-East in these words:—

"As we move forward to arm ourselves more quickly in the days ahead, and as we trive with the United Nations for victory in Korea, we must keep clearly in mind what we believe in and what we are trying to do. We also ask the rest of the world to understand clearly our aims and our hopes.

"FIRST: We believe in the United Nations. When we ratified its Charter, we pledged ourselves to seek peace and security through this world organisation. We kept our word when we went to the support of the United Nations in Korea two months ago. We shall never go back on that pledge.

"SECOND: We believe the Koreans have a right to be free, independent, and united—as they want to be. Under the direction and guidence of the United Nations, we with others, will do our part to help them enjoy that right. The United States has no other aim in Korea.

"THIRD: We do not want the fighting in Korea to expand into a general war. It will not spread unless Communist imperialism draws other armies and Governments into the fight of the aggressors against the United Nations.

"FOURTH: We believe in particular that the people of China will not be misled or forced into fighting against the United Nations and against the American people, who have always been and still are their friends. Only the Communist imperialism, which has already started to dismember China, could gain from China's involvement in war.

"FIFTH:: We do not want Formosa or any part of Asia for ourselves. We believe that the future of Formosa, like that of any other territory in dispute, should be settled peacefully. We believe that it should be settled by international action, and not by the decision of the United States or of any other state alone.

"SIXTH: We believe in freedom for all the nations of the Far East. That is one of the reasons why we are fighting under the United Nations for the freedom of Korea.

"We helped the Philippines become independent and we have supported the national aspirations to independence of other Asian countries.

"Russia has never voluntarily given up any territory it has acquired in the Far East; it has never given independence to any people who have fallen under its control.

"We not only want freedom for the peoples of Asia, but we also want to help them secure for themselves better health, more food, better clothes and homes, and the chance to live their own lives in peace. The things we want for the people of Asia are the same things we want for the people of the rest of the world.

"SEVENTH: We do not believe in aggressive or preventive war. Such war is the weapon of dictators not of free democratic countries like the United States

"We are arming only for defence against aggression. Even though Communist imperialism does not believe in peace, it can be discouraged from new aggression if we and other free peoples are strong, determined and united.

"EIGHTH: We want peace and we shall achieve it. Our men are fighting for peace today in Korea.

"We are working for peace constantly in the United Nations and in all the capatials of the world. Our workers, our farmers, our businessmen, all our vast resources, are helping now to create the strength which will make peace secure.

"We want peace not only for its own sake but because we want all the peoples of the world including ourselves to be free to devote their full energies to making their lives richer and happier.

"We shall give what help we can to make this universal human wish come true.

"We invite all the nations of the world, without exception, to join with us in this great work."

President Truman declared in conclusion: "The task which has fallen upon our beloved country is a great one; in carrying it out, we ask God to purge us of all selfishness and meanness, and to give us strength and courage for the days ahead."

WAR CUTS U. S. UNEMPLOYMENT

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (PTI-Reuter): Employment in the United States jumped 1,153,000 in August to reach of 62,367,000, the American Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Charles Sawyer, said yesterday.

Unemployment stood at 2,500,000 — a drop of 713,000 on the previous month.

It was the first time the 62 million figure for total employed had been exceeded.

U.S. Purge Begins!

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (PTI-Reuter): Major General Orville Anderson, Commandant of the United States Air War College, was yesterday suspended from his duties by Air Force Chief of Staff, General Hoyt Vandenberg.

General Vandenberg did not give the reason for the suspension but earlier an Air Force spokesman said General Anderson and other officers at the College had taken part in a debate on the desirability of a preventive war against Russia.

Truman's Powers Broadened

WASHINGTON Sept. 2, (PTI-Reuter): The United States Congress yesterday passed a bill giving President Truman broad powers to control prices wages, credit and strategic materials.

The House of Representatives and the Senate both rushed through the measure—compromise agreed by a joint committee of the two houses—by voice vote during the day.

Relief Fund In Burma

RANGOON, Sept. 2, (PTI): The Indian Ambassador to Burma, Dr. A. Rauf, has issued an appeal for generous donations to the Assam Governor's Fund for relief of Assam quake victims.

He hopes all Indians in Burma and other friends who might desire to express their sympathy with the people of Assam would contribute liberally to the Fund.

Accounts for this purpose have been opened with two Indian banks in Rangoon.

Neighbour To Help

KARACHI, Sept. 2 (PTI-Reueter): The East Pakistan Red Cross Society has offered to send two medical teams of five with first aid equipment to help earthquake and flood victims in Assam.

The Rings That Stay Put

AMBALA, Sept. 2 (PTI): An accused in a case of larceny was glad to be sent back to his cell from a police hospital here after it had vainly tried to make him yield a pair of golden ear-rings.

The hospital X-Ray showed he had apparently entrusted them to his belly for safe keeping, but nothing that the doctors tried could make the ear-rings move.

"Either that fellow is one better than those smuggling Arabs or our police should perhaps under-study their Bombay counterparts", was the popular comment.

The seafaring Arab periodically smuggles into Bombay as much as eight tolas of gold concealed within his stomach, but the Bombay Police have always had a way of getting the stuff out.

BURMA'S DEFICIT BUDGET

Things Looking Up, Says Minister

RANGOON, September 2 (PTI-Reuter): Burmese budget estimates for 1950-51 presented to Parliament yesterday by Finance Minister U. Tin disclosed a deficit of Rs. 9,048,000. Expected revenue was estimated at Rs. 583,666,000 and the total expenditure at Rs. 592,714,000.

No major changes in taxation were proposed for the coming financial year, except for a slight reduction in the rates of entertainment tax as an experimental measure from August 1, 1950 to January 31, 1951. The existing level on taxation for income-tax and duty on denatured spirit, foreign spirits and beer manufactured in distilleries and breweries in Burma will be maintained.

In an eighty-minute speech U Tin said the darkest hour in the history of the Union of Burma had passed since he presented his budget estimates last year. Development in China during the year had brought abou complication of the Chinese-Burmese border where defences had to be strengthened and Chinese soldiers who had taken refuge in Burmese territory had been interned in camps at Maymyo and Meiktila. Up to date the Government had sustained losses on account of insurrections to the tune of nearly 43 crores of rupees. Despite the exercise of stringent economy the deficit for the financial year 1949-50 had been estimated at Rs. 19,000,000.

For the year 1950-51, the financial position had improved slightly with a measure of restoration of law and order. "But we are hardly out of the woods yet," U Tin added.

The same austerity which was now being practised would continue to be observe in public expenditure.

YOUR LUCK FOR 1950-51

Simply send us a post card with the name of any flower together with your name and address and we will send you for Rs 1/4/- postage extra detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months showing among other things profit and loss in business, promotion, transfer in service, birth marriage, happiness and bodily ailments and directions will be sent to safeguard yourself from the evil influence of the stars A trial will convince you of the accuracy of prophecies

Pt DEV DUTT SHASTRI
RAJ JYOTISHI
(B.C.B.) KARTARPUR (E.P.)

A MILLION STRICKEN IN LAKHIMPUR

One Village Slowly Sinking

DIBRUGARH, Sept. 2, (PTI).

THREE lakh of people in Lakhimpur district of a total area of 4,500 square miles and with a population nearly of ten lakhs have been affected by floods in the wake of the earthqquake according to Mr. S. P. Jarman, Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur.

Mr Jarman said yesterday that thousands of acres of paddy land had been rendered useless in many areas, standing crops being completely destroyed. Cattle, which were alive, were facing starvation and death owing to dearth of fodder

The Deputy, Commissioner, who made an areal survey over Subansiri and North Lakhimpur area and supervised relief work in Pathalipam and Ananda Tea Garden areas, stated the road from North Lakhimpur to Pathalipam of a length of twenty miles must be repaired immediately. This would enable foodstuffs to be rushed to nearly 7,000 persons marooned in tea estates there.

BREACHES

Mr. Jarman added that on this road there were fifty breaches and cracks. People there were now fed by air-droppings, but this could not be continued forever. Two monoplanes of the Indian Tea Association were rendering great service by dropping cooked food to the people taking shelter on housetops with their cattle in Rurdiabam—the worst affected tea estate completely under water.

Mr. Jarman said that an attempt made to reach this area with country boats, laden with foodstuffs, had failed owing to strong currents.

A village named Tingrain, thirty miles from Dibrugarh on the bank of the Dihing River, is reported to be gradually going down into the earth since the earthquake of August 15.

Three hundred and fifty people of the village have been evacuated to a neighbouring tea garden. In this village two scores of people were sick owing to tremor shocks, but no death was reported so far.

During the 24 hours ending at four p. m. Friday, Dibrugarh felt fifteen tremors, four of them being smart.

Daylight Holdup In London

LONDON, Sept. 2 (PTI-Reuter): Three bandits, one of them masked, staged daylight holdup in a day London street near waterloo Friday and got away with a 2,000 pound sterling payroll

They drove up to the offices of an icecream company in a stolen newspaper van just as two wages clerks were crossing the road with the staff's pay. Two men jumped out beat up the clerks, and grabbed the wages boxes. Before onlookers had time to act, the thieves had jumped back into the van, which made off at high speed.

Said To Have Ripped A Pocket Open

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Shakoor Mohamed, who was arrested yesterday by Lamington Road Police was produced before Mr. J. M. Barot at the Girgaum Police Court and remanded into police custody pending enquiries.

It is alleged he ripped open the pocket of the complainant, while the latter was boarding a tramcar, and managed to extract some bills and a pocket watch. The complainant, however, felt a jerk and, spotting the culprit, gave chase. Shakoor tripped and the watch fell down. He was arrested. The bills were found in his possession.

Bad Liquor Seized; Nine Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Nine members of a family of Dadar were arrested by the Central Preventive Section, Dadar, after it had raided their residence and recovered illicit liquor

It was stated that the raid resulted in the seizure of a working still, 46 drams of illicit liquor and 20 gallons of wash.

The arrests were made under the Abkari Act.

Gandhinagar Is Getting Ready

NASIK, Sept. 2 (PTI): Gandhinagar is getting ready to welcome the President-elect of the Congress, the leaders and delegates who will assemble here for the fifty-sixth annual session in the middle of September.

Two hundred and fifty distinguished guests including the Congress President, top-ranking leaders and Ministers of Central and State Governments will be provided with special accommodation in bungalows nearby situated among picturesque parks and scenery.

Seven Airmen Killed

MYRNA, Tennessee, Sept. 2 (PTI-Reuter): Seven airemen died yesterday in the crash of a C-119 troop carrier plane near Parsons, Tennessee. Two men survived. The plane was on a routine navigation training flight.

Seized On Suspicion

BOMBAY Saturday.

Laxman Ganoo, an employee of the Popular Pharmacy, Sandhurst Branch, was arrested on suspicion of theft of medicines and injection boxes and other articles valued at Rs 5,659.

About a month ago, the same premises were broken into and property worth Rs. 2,000 was stolen. So far the police have not been able to trace any of the stolen property. Pending further investigations, the accused was remanded into police custoday by Mr. J. M. Barot at the Girgaum Police Court today.

Said To Have Posed As A Broker

BOMBAY Saturday.

Premchand Naginchand, who allegedly posed as a broker in a transaction involving Rs. 39,000 was arrested by the Princess Street Police yesterday.

According to the police, the accused promised to obtain 39 bales of cloth to another businessman and induced him to part with the amount. The bales were not delivered, police said.

The accused was offered bail by Presidency Magistrate R. S. Parikh at the Esplanade Court today.

MOTORING THEIR WAY TO AUSTRALIA

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2, (PTI): Two Englishmen and an Australian, who are motoring from England to Australia in a 12 H P. British car arrived in Calcutta yesterday from Delhi, after completing 9,000 miles of their journey.

Leaving England on June 16, they motored across France to Marseilles and crossed over to Algeria. After passing through Iraq and Persia they entered Pakistan.

Their tour from Quetta to Lahore via the Bolan Pass was one of the most difficult parts of the journey. From Lahore they went to Delhi and then via the Grand Trunk Road to Calcutta from where they propose to take a boat to Darwin in North Australia and then motor down to Sydney.

Mr. R. Benson, owner of the car, proposes to settle in Australia, while the Australian, Mr. E. Berryman is returning to his homeland which he left at the age of 12 Mr A. Robinson, the cook of the party is going to Australia of a business trip.

Tampered With Track

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 2 (UPI): Subversive elements tampered with the railway track on the N.S. Railway between Singareni and Karepalli, Warangal district on August 24 according to a report just received here.

They are also reported to have cut the insulators of the telegraph post. The mischief was fortunately detected before it was late.

UNSEC Wants To Hear Only Rhee's Man

MALIK'S PROPOSAL OUTVOTED

LAKE SUCCESS, Sept. 2, (PTI-Reuter).

THE Security Council yesterday decided to invite the South Korean representative, with only the Soviet delegate, M. Jacob Malik, voting against it and then rejected his proposal to invite a spokesman for the North Korean Communists.

The British delegate, Sir Gladwyn Jebb—the Council's president for September—opened the session with the provisional agenda adopted last month under M. Malik's chairmanship. The item was the act of aggression in Korea.

In accordance with the Council's decision of June 25 the day the Korean war started — Sir Gladwyn invited Dr. John Chang, South Korean Ambassador to the United States, to take his seat as he had done then.

M. Malik immediately challenged the President's ruling, reminding the Council of the Soviet proposal of August 1 that both sides should be invited to the Council.

Recalling the cases of Indonesia, Kashmir and Palestine, when he said both sides were heard, he declared there was no reason to change the usual practice.

By a vote of nine to one, the Council upheld Sir Gladwyn's ruling.

M. Malik voted against and Sir Gladwyn abstained.

After a long procedural wrangle the Council decided at a late hour not to permit a North Korean delegate to take part in the debate.

CHANG'S CALL

Dr. Chang then called on the Council and all United Nations members "to exert further their maximum effort to subdue completely this evil force Communism which has menaced the peace and security of the world."

He called the North Korean Government a "puppet Communist regime" which he said had imposed "a life of fear and terror" on the people.

The Council then adjourned until Tuesday 7 p. m. G.M.T.

COMMISSION FOR RED CHINA

LAKE SUCCESS, Sept. 2 (PTI-Reuter): The United States asked the Security Council yesterday to appoint a commission, composed of India and Sweden, to investigate complaints of Communist China that American aircraft had bombed Manchurian targets.

In a resolution submitted by the American delegation, the Council was asked to establish the commission and provide it with safe conducts for its investigation.

The resolution is expected to be discussed next week.

An American spokesman said India and Sweden were chosen because they had diplomatic relations with the Communist Chinese regime.

Many Against Malik

NEW YORK: Mr. Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary-General, said yesterday he believed the majority of Europeans opposed M. Jacob Malik's attitude during the Russian delegate's term as President of the Security Council

Mr. Lie made hte statement after his return by air from a holiday in Norway

"I think the majority of the people and the press are against M. Malik's attitude' Mr Lie said in reply to a reporter's question.

"But he had a great many supporters, too. If you read the Communist press, you could see that they think the majority of the people were against M Malik's way of dealing with Security Council matters."

Mr Lie was asked if there was any significance in his coming back the day after M. Malik's term as presidency had expired. He replied that there was none

Exchange Of Students

BAGHDAD, Sept. 2: Iraq has decided to allocate one seat each for a student from India, Iran, Turkey Afghanistan and Pakistan to study at the expense of the Iraqi Government at the College of Science and Literature at Baghadad provided these Governments also allocate one seat each for Iraqi students in one of their Universities in similar conditions.

Jordan To Blame For The Clash

JERUSALEM, September 2 (PTI-Reuter): Israel yesterday charged Jordan with full responsibility for acts of violence said to have been committed in Israel by Arab irregulars. An Israeli spokesman accused Jordan of "Condoning" the acts of Arabs who this week exploded a mine in the Beit Jubrin area of the Hebron foothills, killing four Israeli soldiers and four others. After the incident Israel withdrew her troops from the mixed Israeli-Jordan border patrols.

Businessman Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

B. M. Tanna, a Bombay businessman and dealer in radio goods was arrested yesterday on a charge of contravening the provisions of the Indian Wireless Telegraph Act of 1933 and for allegedly being responsible for unauthorisedly transmitting bullion market rates to upcountry stations.

The Special Branch of the Bombay Police told Presidency Magistrate R. S. Parikh at the Esplanade Court today that they were informed by Deputy Assistant Engineer of the Bombay Monitoering Station that an unauthorised wireless transmitting station had been working in Greater Bombay. Suspicious messages in Morse code were being transmitted and most of the transmissions coincided with the fluctuations on the bullion market.

The Jubbulpore Monitoering Station was also reported to have been receiving such messages.

The staff of the Bombay C.I.D. then commenced investigations and with the help of direction-finder a van located the origin of these messages to a room in Krishna Nivas, Walkeswar, which was in the occupation of the accused.

A remote control transmitter had been installed in the room and messages were relayed from another transmitter in the shop of the accused. The Police took charge of a wireless transmitter contained in a tin box.

Police said that though the accused had a licence up to December 31, 1950, he had contravened the Indian Telegraph Act because he was using his own code to transmit messages.

The accused was also found in possession of a wireless transmitter in his shop. He had no licence for it though his shop is covered under a dealer's license.

The accused was granted bail.

Fight In Hotel

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"Why pays when a strike is on?" This was said to be the reply of Rajaram Krishna and four others when the cashier of the Mahabeleswar Hindu Hotel at Tardeo demanded payment when they coolly walked out without paying cash after having had tea and eatables at the restaurant.

The cashier, however, insisted on payment, but instead of receiving it in coins, he was paid in blows. The servant of the hotel came to his rescue, and in the course of the fight some glass jars were smashed. The cashier was then dragged out. It is alleged, and the four others joined in assaulting him.

They were produced before Mr J. M. Barot at the Girgaum Police Court, where they were remanded into police custody, pending further investigations.

MILLS NOT ALLOWED TO PURCHASE KAPAS

New Plan To Implement Cotton Price Control

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The two-day conference of representatives of various cotton and textile interests and officials presided over by Mr. S. A. Venkataraman, Secretary, Ministry of Industry and Supply, Government of India, concluded today. At the end of the conference it was announced that the scheme which obtained the general approval of the representatives of the various associations and bodies present at the meeting implied that the mills as such should not be allowed to buy Kapas but must meet their requirements by purchases of full-pressed ginned cotton in bales. Purchases will be made in the usual manner and no disturbance of the existing trade channels was contemplated.

The purchases by mills will be supervised by a Committee composed of the representatives of the principal Millowners' Associations, the East India Cotton Association, the Cotton Buyers Association and the Indian Central Cotton Committee. It will be their duty to ensure that prices higher than the ceilings prescribed by Government are not paid by any mill. Heavy penalties have been suggested for dealers and millowners who violate the Cotton Control Order.

Hoarding of Kapas by dealers beyond certain limits will be prohibited. Cotton will be allocated to mills according to certain prescribed zones and these allocations will be staggered according to the actual production. The general consensus of opinion was that by these means it should be possible to maintain effective control over prices of cotton.

Cotton Cloth Export

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 2, (UPI): The Government of India have decided to export twelve crore yards of cotton cloth this year and applications for permits from exporters will be invited shortly, it was learnt here today.

It was also learnt here today that 3,000 more bales of superfine and fine cloth will be exported to East Pakistan for their Puja festival. The cloth to East Pakistan is expected to be despatched from Ahmedabad.

Salt From Aden

The Government of India have decided to grant licences, at an early date, for import from Aden of about ten lakh maunds of fine salt.

Central Jute Committee

CALCUTTA, September 2 (PTI): India's jute position in the current year arising out of the Government's intensive development efforts as affected to a certain extent by floods in Bihar and North Bengal and by earthquake in Assam will be reviewed at the twenty-seventh meeting of the Indian Central Jute Committee to be held in Calcutta from September 5 to 9.

Red Leaflet Forfeited

LAHORE, September 1, (PTI): The Punjab Government have ordered the forfeiture of a poster entitled "Muslim League ki awa dushmen syasat ko shikast do" (Defeat the anti-people politics of the Muslim League) published by the Secretary Punjab Communist Party.

District Local Boards Of Poona And Satara North

The Government of Bombay has directed that the present members of the District Local Boards of Poona and Satara North should hold office for a further period of six months, i.e., up to June 14, 1951 in the case of the former and up to August 15, 1951, in the case of the latter.

Industrial Dispute

The industrial dispute between the Art and Silk Mills, Ahmedabad, and its workers has been referred by the Government of Bombay to the arbitration of the Industrial Court, so far as it concerns the issue of bonus for the year 1949 and for the decision of the Wage Board for Silk Textile Industry so far it concerns the question of fixation of minimum wages.

SHANTA INVITED TO LONDON

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Smti Shanta Rau, the front-rank 'Bharat Natya' artiste is in the city and is giving a dance recital on Sunday at Matunga. She has returned with laurels from Calcutta where she gave a number of recitals, including

one at the Government House. Apart from her proficience in Thillana and Abhinaya items, her "piece de resistance" is "Thana Varnam" which drew repeated applause from Bengal audiences. After Bombay she is visiting Delhi to fulfil a number of dance engagements. She has been invited to participate in an art festival in London which is coming off in October.

CHEAPER POSTAGE FOR INLAND LETTERS

New Letter Card Introduced

From October 2, 1950, an inland letter card will be introduced for being used for inland correspondence. These cards, which will be sold at one and half annas each are of two varieties, embossed and un-embossed. The un-embossed card will be sold after affixing one and half annas postage stamp on it.

Business firms using franking machines for pre-payment of postage may obtain un-embossed inland letter cards without the one and half annas postage stamp being fixed on them in bulk at the rate of Rs. 7/8/- per thousand from hte Managers of the postal stock depots in any of the towns.

Free-Studentships For Sufferers Of 1948 Disturbances

The scheme for the grant of free-studentships to students belonging to the families that have lost heavily in the disturbances of February, 1948, following the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, has been extended by the Government of Bombay to institutions approved by the Director of Public Instruction where facilities for post-graduate studies exist and to special schools such as training institutions and commercial, industrial, language and such other schools recognised by the Government. The scheme is in operation in the districts of Satara North, Satara South, Kolhapur, Belgaum, Poona and Kolaba.

Payment Of Subsidy For Compost Pits

The Government of Bombay has directed that the subsidy of Rs. 2 per pit for digging compost and farmyard manure pits should be paid individually to the cultivators who dig them. However, the Government has no objection to the cultivators, receiving the subsidy and placing it, of their own accord, at the disposal of the Village Food Production Committees for improvement works of common benefit to the villagers.

In February last, the Government had decided to pay the subsidy amount to Village Food Production Committees instead of to cultivators individually, with a view to providing funds for village improvement work.

All-India Weather

POONA, Sept. 2.

Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, with total rainfall from 1st June, 1950, and departure from normal recorded at 08.30 hours. IST. on 2nd September, 1950:

Ahmedabad 84 75 0.1 24.5 plus 0.4, Allahabad 88 78-0 33.5 plus 5.3, Ambala 88 74 0 25.0 plus 3.9, Bangalore 81 — — — —, Baroda 79 72 2.1 39.5 plus 11.3, Belgaum 75 67 0.3 47.1 plus 12.0, Bombay 85 74 3.2 43.2 minus 14.3, Calcutta 89 79 0.4 35.1 minus 3.1, Cherrapunji 70 — — — —, Cochin 85 79 0 74.6 plus 8.5, Colombo 85 75 0.3 18.4 plus 1.1, Cuttack 59 77 0.3 32.2 minus 4.7, Darjiling 65 56 2.3 126.6 plus 41.5, Dehra Dun 78 71 0.9 91.2 plus 6.3, Delhi 85 77 0.4, 26.0 plus 8.3, Hyderabad Dn. 85 72 0.1 18.6 plus 2.4, Indore 76 71 0.1 22.5 minus 2.9, Kanpur 85 77 0 22.7 minus 3.2, Lahore 100 78 0 10.4 minus 2.1, Lucknow 84 79 0.3 23.4 minus 8.4, Madras 89 78 0 13.9 plus 3.5, Mahabaleshwar 63 62 4.5 175.3 minus 11.3, Marmagoa 83 74 0.7 60.5 minus 0.7, Mercara 70 62 0.6 86.0 minus 0.5, Multan 96 — — — —, Mussorrie 63 58 0.8 85.6 plus 20.7, Nagpur 85 74 0 22.6 minus 13.0, Ootacamund 60 49 T 22.0 minus 9.0 Pachamarhi 77 66 0.2 66.9 plus 6.8, Patna 88 — — — —, Peshawar 95 — — — —, Poona 78 70 0.2, 13.4 minus 1.4, Quetta 85, — — —, Rajkot 90 76 0 25.5 plus 5.4, Rawalpindi 95 — — — —, Shillong 77 60 0 65.7 minus 20.6, Sholapur 84 72 0 8.8 minus 4.6, Simla 61 57 1.5 54.4 plus 14.4, Surat 86 75 0.5 40.2 minus 40.8.

Monsoon Active In Konkan

Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday the 2nd September, 1950:

A shallow depression lies this morning over East Rajasthan and North Madhya Bharat, with its centre midway between Kotah and Gwalior. It is likely to move slowly northward or north-westwards and weaken. Under its influence, the monsoon has been active in the central parts of the country, East Rajasthan, Gujarat, the Konkan, Deccan (Desh). There has also been fairly widespread rain in Assam, Orissa, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Malabar, South Kanara and in and near the hills of the Punjab (I) locally heavy falls have been reported from the Konkan and south Rajasthan.

Forecast valid until the evening of 3rd:—Rainfall will be widespread along the west coast north of Cochin and in North-West India, Madhya Bharat, Vidhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, sub-Himalayan West Bengal and Assam, there will be local rain in Bihar, Gangetic West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Madhya Pradesh, Deccan (Desh), Saurashtra and Travancore. Scattered heavy falls of rain are likely in the Konkan, east Rajasthan and in and near the hills of the Punjab (I) and of West Uttar Pradesh.

More Shocks Recorded

POONA, Sept. 2 (PTI)

Ann eathquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin with epicentre at lat. 4.0 S., and long. 89.50E. in the Indian Ocean about 1830 miles away from Poona was recorded by the seismographs in the meteorological office, Poona at .08 hours 23 mts. IST. on Friday, the 1st September, 1950.

Two after-shocks of the very great earthquake of the 15th August, 1950, of moderate intensity were also recorded at Poona at 12.47 hours IST on 1st September and 05.20 hours IST on 2nd September 1950.

Hurricane Hits Leeward Island

ANTIGUA (Leeward Island), Sept. 1 (PTI-Reuter): Roofs were stripped off buildings and one house was completely destroyed by a 130-mile-an-hour hurricane, which struck the island last night—the second in 10 days.

Drugs Control Order

The Schedule to the Bombay Drugs Control Order, 1949, has been further amended by the Government of Bombay. Copies of the amending order, which has been published in Part I of the Bombay Government Gazette, Extra-ordinary, of September 2, 1950, can be obtained from the Government Book Depot, Charni Road, Bombay.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Shravan Vad 7, 2006
Muslim: Zilkad 19, 1369
Parsi: Farvardin 1, 1320
Sunrise 6-24 a.m. Sunset 6-52 p.m.
Hightide 03-48, 15-00
Lowtide 09-04, 21-34

Engagements

THE 'TEACHING COMMITTEE' OF THE L.S.A. OF THE BAHA'IS: Mrs. Shirin Fozdar will speak on "God's Plan for Man" at the Bahai Centre, Krishna Bldg. (above Purohit Hotel) Bori Bunder, at 7 p.m.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSN: Distribution of prizes and certificates to students of Hindi and other educational classes conducted by the Association, at Laxmi Baug, New Bhat Wadi, near Sandhurst Rd. Tram Terminus, at 6 p.m.

THE MYSORE ASSOCIATION: Symposium of "Our Constitution"—"Civil Liberties" by Prof. M. Venkatarangayya, "Industry" by Sri M. A. Master, and "Rights of Women" by Srimathi Vollet Alva, at 5-30 p.m.

THE BUDDHA SOCIETY: Public lecture by Rev. M. Dhammissara There on "Buddhism" at Anand Vihar, Nair Hospital compound, near Bombay Central Station at 9-30 a.m.

PUBLIC MEETING

INDO-PAKISTAN PACT:—Prominent people df Kamatipura and Suklaji Street are convening a public meeting at 5 p.m. today, at Chhotta Sonapur compound, near Play House, Grant Road, to express satisfaction over the results of the Indo-Pakistan Pact, and the achievement of the Bombay Home Ministry.

The meeting will also express full confidence in the Nehru Government. Mr. Sahabhoy Abdul Kadir will preside.

GREATER BOMBAY TENANTS UNION: Public meeting at Dharavi-Sion Camp at 6 p.m Mr. G. G. Mehta and Dr. Madhav Baxi will address.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES: Swami Sabbuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission will conduct a class on Bhagavad Gita in English at the Ramakrishna Mission Library Hall at 9 a.m. The Swami will also conduct a class on the Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna in Hindi and English at the above place at 6 p.m.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT: 'Prelude' 10 a.m St. Xavier's College Hall.

BIRTH ANNIVERSARY OF DADABHOY NAOROJI

The following programme will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in connection with the observance of the 125th Birth Anniversary of the Late Dadabhoy Naoroji, on Monday, September 4, 1950:—

10-15 a.m. Garlanding the statue of late Dadabhoy Naoroji at Flora Fountain at the junction of Hornby Road and Mahatma Gandhi Road, Shri G. N. Desai, Vice-President of the B.P.C.C. will garland.

6-30 p.m. Public meeting at Congress House. Speakers: Shri A. P. Sabavala, Sir Behram Karanjia and others. Shri S. K. Patil, President, B.P.C.C., and Mayor of Bombay, will preside.

"WITH GOD ALL THINGS ARE POSSIBLE"

Are you facing difficult problems about money, health, love, family profession and feel unhappy and discouraged? If so send your full name and address with confidential—details of your troubles and worries and I will send you full particulars about the remarkable Occult way of helping you to success joy and happiness very quickly. Let the Miracle of prayer work wonders for you. The sooner you start the sooner you get results. Enclose your Birth Date or copy of Horoscope if available.

PROF SEKHAR
The Great Mesmerist & Zamindar,
ELLORE (W. G. Dt.)

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

PLUS advt-tax @ one anna per rupee

MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL

Educated Bengali youth (24) now in Govt. Service in Calcutta broad-outlook desires to marry the only daughter of a rich gentleman owning business in Bombay and thereby wants to learn business. Registry marriage. Persons interested may write to Mr. R. Sen, c/o S.C. Das, Station Rd. P. O. Tribeni Hooghly, Bengal. (2060)

FINANCIAL

Bonus Unit Scheme: Is one of the many schemes of Investors' Cartel Ltd.—the leading financial House Investment of every Rs. 5,000, will bring you guaranteed monthly income of Rs. 60 regularly. Principal withdrawable on 3 months' notice. Only limited applications will be accepted from selected parties. Write for descriptive literatures, with appreciation booklet etc. Investors' Cartel Ltd., 198/1, Rash Behari Avenue, Calcutta 29. (Chairman—Rt. Hon. Lord Sinha). (8658)

CINEMA

Unique chance to popularise your products through Cinema Slides in Kirti Cinema, situated amidst thick business and educational centre of Calcutta. Charges moderate. Only a few more slides will be accepted. Send advt. matter immediately: JEPICS, Slide Agents, 198/1 Rash Behari Avenue, Calcutta 29. (8657)

OPENING TUESDAY, 5th SEPT.

SIMULTANEOUSLY AT

LIBERTY

Daily: 3, 6-15 & 9-30

Booking: 10 to 8

JAI HIND * CITY LIGHT
BANDRA * VYANKATESH
BHARAT (Kurla)

RANJIT'S
PROGRESSIVE
SOCIAL
PICTURE

NILI

SURAIYA
DEV ANAND

Director
Ratibhai Punatar

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges, and notables. Annual Life reading monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions, Rs. 2 Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kalipur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras 17.

MORVI'S SMASHERS DESERT FAITHFUL FOLLOWERS

Bookmakers Reap Another Rich Harvest At Poona

NEGLECTED BRAVE PRINCE WINS SOUTHERN COMMAND CUP

(By Our Racing Correspondent)
POONA, Saturday

Followers of form burnt their fingers today at Poona when the third big meeting was decided. Firm favourites were routed throughout the proceedings and the chronic objections added to the displeasure of the worried punters. Four of them were raised during the day but none of them yielded results.

The Commander-in-Chief, Gen Cariappa was amongst the distinguished visitors. He watched the running of the chief event, the Southern Command Cup along with Lt.-Gen. Rajendra Sinhji from the official car.

Morvi's National Flag, the best backed horse in the cup race gave up his unbeaten record today and was completely out of the race at the finish Brave Prince a 31 to 1 outsider ran like a mad horse over the last part and scored narrowly from much more neglected Flight of Fancy and the third horse. Diniar was also very much neglected. Queen Anne assumed command early and maintained it till the distance where she was completely knocked off her strides by the savagely finishing Brave Prince.

The starts were hopelessly bad again and this is one of the reasons for the terrible onslaught. Racing fraternity is disgusted with the highly paid official and many a person believes that he will not be retained after this season.

As outsiders scored in the races of the pool event two tickets only were cashed at the window each of which returned Rs 17,992

The following are the results:—

THE SECUNDERABAD PLATE. Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mrs. P. Ryland's PENNY NOVEL 8-12 S. Chavan 1
Maharaja of Morvi's QUEEN OF THE TURF 8-12 Kheemsingh .. 2
Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda's KRANTI 8-12 P. Khade 3
Messrs. Abid H. Doctor and E. I. Sargon's ROSE TINT 8-12 Shaikh 4

All ran.

Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, 5 lengths, 3 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 21 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 29. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 12 and Rs. 14.

Trainer: Rylands.

THE SECUNDERABAD PLATE. Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. R. J. Sigtia and K. P. Singeania's GITANJALI 8-12 Duffy 1
Mr. Kelso's MASKED LADY 8-12 S. Chavan 2
Mr. J. R. Bhadani's SHERIBEEN 8-12 P. Khade 3
Mr. Rahim Khan Ibrahim Khan's STAR OF AMERICA 8-12 B. Khalil 4

Not run: Pannihari, Begum Rita and Mexico.

Won by: 1/2 length, 2 lengths, 4 lengths.

Time. 1 minute 20 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 52. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 17 and Rs. 29.

Trainer: Buckley.

THE PROBYNABAD PLATE. Division III—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's LALAJI 8-12 Argade 1
Mr. J. F. G. Stevenson's STEVE 9-1 Devaney 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's FOX TROT 8-4 Deshmukh 3
Mr. G. H. Virjee's MORNING 9-2 Gangaram 4

Not run: Cascade, Chanchal and Cordial.

Won by: Neck, 2 3/4 lengths, Neck.

Time: 1 minute 52 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 105. Places Rs. 25, Rs. 37 and Rs. 18.

Trainer: Ferguson.

THE PROBYNABAD PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 mile.

The Rani of Vijayanagaram's MONKISS 8-4 S. Chavan 1
Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's FAIRY WAY 8-11 Purtusingh 2
Mr. K. M. Modi's THUNDERER 9-0 P. Khade 3
Mr. Mehta's RUMBITA 8-8 Damodar 4

Not run: Chocolate Soldier, Aawaz and Hirohito.

Won by: 3/4 length, 1/2 length, 5 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 51 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 43. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 15 and Rs. 14.

Trainer: Rylands.

THE SOUTHERN COMMAND CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Mrs. L. Hoon and Mrs. Daljitsingh's BRAVE PRINCE 8-4 A. Ahmed 1
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's FLIGHT OF FANCY 7-0 Raut 2
Mr. A. H. Wadia's DINIAR 8-0 Jagdish 3
Mr. K. K. Permanand's NAMDAR 8-2 Kasbekar 4

Not run: Neola, Jane Jigar, Serenade, and Maharaj Pramukh.

Won by: Neck, Short head, Neck.

Time: 1 minute 49 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 318. Places Rs. 96, Rs. 185 and Rs. 161.

Trainer: N. E. Raymond.

THE PROBYNABAD PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. E. J. Mashal's PERSEUS 9-1 B. McQuade 1
Mrs. A. L. Hutson's STRIDING EDGE 7-12 F. Mohd. 2
Mr. Homi N. Driver's GOLDEN SQUARE 8-7 Kheemsingh 3
Mr. B. N. Sanas' NAGARPALIKA 8-8 Kadam 4

Not run: Luminary.

Won by: Short head, Neck, 2 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 49 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 128. Places Rs. 39, Rs. 64 and Rs. 20.

Trainer: D. Noshirwan.

THE A. HOYT PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Sehgal's BARA MULLA 7-9 Medhe 1
Maharaja of Morvi's NAVA RATNA 8-13 Kheemsingh 2
Mr. M. A. Ansari's TRUNK CALL 8-0 J. Bhosle 3
Mr. K. M. Modi's RUKHSANA 9-1 P. Khade 4

Not run: Dil-Ki-Bat, Pick Money, Saita, Fly. Clipper, Philsooph and R. Guard.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, Head. 3 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 35 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 102. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 15 and Rs. 38.

Trainer: F. Rosario.

THE A. HOYT PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. S. M. Modi's REPARTEE 8-11 B. McQuade 1
Mr. Abid H. Doctor's LADY DOCTOR 8-4 Purtusingh 2
Mr. Currim Rahim's CALTEX 7-11 Shaikh 3
Mr. T. A. Husein's RASHTRAPATI 8-9 Medhe 4

Not run: Havana, Agni Mani, and Musafir.

Tote paid: Win Rs 239 Places Rs. 51, Rs. 51 and Rs. 21.

Trainer: B. P. Shivan.

Treble Pool paid Rs. 17,992. Tickets 2 only.

GRAY ARRIVES TO FIGHT PRINCE

Rangers Club Boxing On Monday, September 4

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Rangers Club will stage another of their pugilistic shows at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Monday September 4th at 9 p.m. with the main fight of the evening being between the Southpaw. Peter Prince of Bombay and the Ceylon and Empire Games lightweight, Eddie Gray.

The Ceylon Olympic and Empire Games lightweight representative, Eddie Gray, arrived here from Ceylon by Air yesterday. He looks in the pink of condition and expects to pull the scales at about 140 lbs. for his bout with the Indo-Ceylon Welterweight champion of the Rangers Club, Peter Prince who has had to shed a few pounds in weight as he has contracted to make 142 lbs. for this fight.

Gray lost a very close bout to Gene Raymond at a Rangers show in August 1949, and early this year forced the great Hon Latham to a close points decision at the Empire Games in New Zealand.

The bout promises to be a great one, with Prince a slight favourite on form.

Another arrival yesterday was Walter Parkinson, the Central Provinces lightweight champion from Christ Church School, Jubbulpore. Parkinson has fought here twice before, and stopped A. Pagan as a junior, and later beat Seaman Sharma, the Western India lightweight champion on points. He meets Bombay "Brown Bomber" F. Furtado, and this will be a case of science against punch.

Parkinson was accompanied by Jim Barry also a schoolboy from Jubbulpore who is reputed to be a tearaway fighter and is also a C. P. champion. He meets P. Khatau the Bombay K. O. specialist.

Ron Wilmer, Indian Middleweight Champion clashes with a strong hard hitting southpaw middle, Ken Arnold, who has never lost a fight and seldom had to travel the full three rounds. Here again we will have speed stacked up against a punch.

A Thomas, Indian flyweight Champion, now a Policeman, fights Tien Kothare who was runner-up to him in the Western India finals.

The Navy have a good welter weight in Seaman Francis Asi and he makes his local debut against H. Ferrier.

Jerry Singlehurst of Bishops School, Poona, is coming down to oppose Arthur Fagan in a junior bout and young Morrison of St. Peter's School opposes Sam Jadev in another junior bout.

Gene Vandergucht, the W. I. Bantam holder will meet M. Nissim and with Sequiera, Kelkar, Menashy, Aaron, Vengan, Durga, Kapper etc. on the bill, it promises to provide a good nights entertainment.

The weigh-in takes place at the Police Club at 10 a.m. on Sunday.

Pataudi Opposed To Piece-Meal Coaching

LAHORE, Sept. 1. (PTI): The Nawab of Pataudi, the well-known cricketer today opposed the idea of sending cricketers for a short term training overseas.

He said in a talk with newsmen: "The benefit of piece-meal coaching is more psychological than real. If the trainees are sent for two or three years at least then it would be a different matter altogether. In a short term visit no one can achieve anything".

The Nawab was on his way to India from Afghanistan where he led Indian hockey and football teams to take part in the "Jashan" celebrations.

BURMAH-SHELL STAGE GRAND RECOVERY

Dockyard Held To A Draw In Western India Championship

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE opening match in this season's Western India Football Championship for the Rahimtoola Cup ended in a sensational draw, Burmah-Shell and Indian Naval Dockyard sharing four goals at the Co-operage, this evening.

Dockyard struck an early blow and were two goals to the good in the initial session, but a dramatic recovery by Burmah-Shell saw them not only gain the equaliser, but they were unlucky to be deprived of victory, as a certain goal was disallowed.

Referee L. R. Natarajan earned the displeasure of the general public by some very poor showmanship with the whistle. He thought it fit to dish out warnings rather indiscriminately, but little purpose was served to dampen the already frayed tempers. Albert Middlecoat, Pinto, and Noronha had occasions to be warned at thrice each. Five other players on either side received mild and carefree cautions.

The ground was in a slippery condition, but it did not make play unbearable. Dockyard were the first to get accustomed to conditions underfoot and they opened their account in the fourth minute through Kenny Lefebour when he oppurtunised with a rebound from Shell's goalkeeper, Santiago after Dockyard's right outer had tested him with a stiff shot.

Shell tried to press hard for the equalizer, but their efforts were in vain and they were in for another shock, as Dockyard slammed in another goal in the twentieth minute as Chaudry scored from a fine solo effort. Dockyard led by two goals upto the breather.

Shell gathered courage in the succeeding half and were rewarded in the tenth minute through A. P. Fernandes, their left-outer, who ran through on his own to score, but the goal was disallowed due to a rash decision of the referee. After the goal was scored he saw the linesman's flag up, signalling offside and he promptly ordered a free-kick against Shell, when they really deserved a goal as A. P. Fernandes was no where near offside position.

Shell now played a scrappy game and the warnings were served at will. Shell reduced the margin in the eighteenth minute through Middlecoat. Ten minutes later, Rego netted the equalizer, to earn for his side the right to fight on again.

The teams were:—

BURMAH SHELL:— Santiago; St. Anne, Angelo; Vaidya, Middlecoat, Francis; Michael, Rego, J. Pinto, Noronha, A. P. Fernandes.

INDIAN NAVAL DOCKYARDS: Puthram; Shetty, Cardoz; Chaudry, Kunder, Tavares; D'Costa, I. Abraham, Chadry, K. L. Febour, J. D'Souza.

Khalsa Win In Extra Time

INTER-COLLEGE SOCCER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The first period of extra time sealed the fate of E. C. and I. S. in the Inter-Collegiate Football Tournament, when a lucky solitary goal scored by Jhagdiall, enabled Khalsa College to pass into the third round.

Co-operage fans were rather shocked to see standard of soccer so low as among college students. Both teams displayed little knowledge of the game. The lazy movements of the players gave one the impression that there was no physical fitness in the colleges and it seems that many of the teams present themselves on the ground on the day of the match, with little or no practice.

Khalsa College had a complete sway over the exchanges, but poor shooting and clever goal-keeping prevented a score for full fifty minutes. In each spell the Elphinstonians managed to infiltrate about twice, but with little effect.

M.R. Desai Beaten By Pendurkar

WESTERN INDIA BADMINTON

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Conceding as many as ten years to the Sydenham College player M. R. Desai, S G. Pendurkar played excellent badminton to overcome the former in two straight games on the opening day of the Western India Open Badminton Championships, this evening at the Bombay Gymkhana.

Tiring his opponent by tossing and dropping, Pendurkar forced the younger player into making errors in the end. Desai lost to Pendurkar, 12-15, 13-15.

The following were today's results:

MEN'S SINGLES

S. A. Phalnikar beat D. B. Chandawar, 15-5, 15-1; N. V. Gothoskar beat V. M. Bhat, 15-8, 11-15, 15-3; N. M. Natekar beat N. J. Antia, 15-7, 15-3; J. V. Kamath beat P. V. R. Krishnan, 15-0, 15-1; Mahadevan beat O. Fernandes, 15-3, 15-3; K. G. Herlekar beat K. R. Swamy, 15-6, 15-1; R. A. Dongre w.o. R. Neelkanthan; M. G. Murdeshwar beat S. P. Suri, 15-8, 15-3; B. R. Agaskar beat H. V. Barve, 15-3, 15-5; V. A. Masgaokar beat C. L. Narvekar, 15-3, 15-3; V. Y. Vengurlekar beat S. A. Samant, 15-5, 15-6; S. G. Pendurkar beat M. R. Desai, 15-12, 15-13; D. G. Mugwe beat C. J. D'Souza, 15-1, 15-1; C. D. Dias beat G. R. Pradhan, 10-15, 15-5, 15-4; P. Shashital beat L. C. Chhabria, 15-11, 15-4; P. T. Bhide w.o. V. H. Khote; P. M. Jhaveri beat V. M. Karna, 15-1, 15-1; G. F. Fernandes beat M. Pereira, 15-6, 15-12; R. D. Desai beat A. P. Miranda, 15-3 15-3; D. N. Dongade beat Bhoja V. Ullal, 15-7, 16-6; M. R. Kundaji beat M. M. Samuel, 15-8, 15-2; K. L. Suri w.o. C. Chand; Ng Boon Gee beat S. N Dasai 15-1, 15-3; S. S. Kalyanpurkar beat W. Gomms, 15-9, 18-16; J. Kapoor w.o. "C" Player; P. H. Shah w.o "E" Player; Bala Ullal beat M. N. Desai, 15-4, 15-7; S. B. Pai w.o. L. G Valla; B. K Awati beat R. C. Bhat, 15-4, 15-13; R. P. Sonawala beat S. S Parab, 15-6, 15-13; S. G. Daniel beat B M. Patankar, 15-6, 15-1; S D. Benjamin w.o. M. Odgunje; R. K Daga w.o. R. D. Kotwadkar, 15-4, 15-0; S. Desai beat R. K. Bhandari, 15-4, 15-8; K K. Sachdev beat H. J. Kapadia, 15-0 15-9; A. R. Kavarana beat V R. Mehta, 15-14, 17-15; P. M Nadkarni w.o. R D. Panday; R. R. Kombrabail w.o C. S. Ghokale; R. J Dalal beat D. R. Gangoli, 7-15, 15-4, 15-8; D G Mulekar beat H. K. Fu, 17-14, 18-14; R. Panvelkar w.o. "B" Player.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

8-30 a.m Morning Session.
3-30 p.m Evening Session.

Happy Friends Win By 2 Goals

JUNIOR ROVERS CUP FOOTBALL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Scoring once in each half, Happy Friends eliminated the senior string of the Mahim Young Boys in the preliminary round of the Junior Rovers Cup Football Tournament by two goals to nil at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, this evening.

Relying on speed and individual thrust Happy Friends dominated the exchanges for the entire first half. After the game was barely six minutes old Yaseen gave Happy Friends the lead by converting a pass from Aziz.

Calling the tune after their lead Happy Friends wasted many chances in the prescribed area by their anxiety to walk the ball into the net.

Changing ends Mahim Boys gave a improved display and the exchanges ruled fairly even with end to end play.

Midway through the second half Ansoor scored the second and last goal for Happy Friends by netting off a scrimage from a corner-kick.

Mahim Boys had their chances of reducing but their efforts were foiled by the stout-hearted defence of full-back Anim.

Karnatak Football League

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following were the results of the matches played in the Karnatak League at Oval this evening:—

Kanara Bros. 2, (V. K. Mandon), Vande Mataram 1.

Kanara Young Boys 2, H. Lokesh and P. S. V. Rao, Jai Bharat F. C. 0.

In the first match between Young India and Vidyadaini, the former received a walk-over since the latter failed to turn-up.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL PROVE SUPERIOR

Georgean Cup Football

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Giving a good display, St. George's Hospital defeated S. Salvi's XI by three goals to one in the Georgean Cup Football Tournament for scheduled castes, played at the St. Xavier's College ground, Parel, this evening.

St. George's were superior to the rival in all department of the game V. S. Jadhav opened the account in the first half after which there was no score and they crossed over with this lead.

After the restart Ramchandra restored equality while R. G. Sakpal netted twice to give St. George's well deserved victory.

S. England Out For 194

W. INDIES 59 FOR 1 ON FIRST DAY

HASTINGS, SUSSEX, Sept. 2, (PTI-Reuter): Opening day of the Hastings cricket festival produced some entertaining cricket while the South of England were being dismissed for 194 and West Indies were replying, before stumps were drawn, with 59 for one wicket.

South England would have been in a bad way but for the polished display of T. C. Dodds, the Essex opening batsman who cut and hit to all splendidly while compiling 55.

Sonny Ramadhin, the West Indies spin bowler had another excellent day with seven wickets for 67 runs. He did most damage during a spell of just over three hours broken only by an over which allowed him to switch ends.

John Goddard, who had put the South in after winning the toss, also bowled well and started a collapse when the South promised a bigger total.

Holders Qualify For Semifinal

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2, (PTI): Great Indian Peninsula Railway, holders, qualified for the semi-finals of the Inter-Railway Football Tournament this evening, beating Nizam's State Railway by the only goal of the match, N. Thambe, inside-right, netting the scoring honours.

A heavy shower before and during the game proved a handicap to the losers who donned boots uncomfortably. G.I.P. Railway on the other hand, established absolute mastery over the game and distributed the ball with deft passes. It was only through bad luck that the winners failed to convert from a penalty kick early in the first half. Many of their brilliant scoring attempts were saved by Ramaswamy, N. S. Railway keeper.

G.I.P. Railway will meet either S.I. Railway or B.N. Railway in the semi-final on September six.

Teams were:—

G.I.P. RAILWAY: Shukhlal, D'Mello and Mr. Almeida; A. Duncan, B. Dunkan and Gulab Singh; M. N Thambe, A. Aziz, Shiva; and D'Souza, N. Thambe, A. Aziz, Shiva and Tikka.

N.S. RAILWAY: Ramaswamy, Veraiah and Fulwell; Venkatswamy, Albert, Francis and Narayan, Datham, Ellah Kandaswamy, Venugopal and Falaz.

Miss Canada IV Withdraws From Speed-Boat Race

WINDSOR, ONTARIO, Sept. 2, (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Harold Wilson has withdrawn his Miss Canada Four, Canada's sole challenger, from the Harmsworth Trophy World Speed-boat Championship races. The side planes on the craft were split during yesterday's heat in Detroit, in which "Miss Canada" finished last.

Mr. Wilson said repairs could not be made in time for today's heats, and the three American boats will race for the trophy already held by the United States.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

5-40 p.m. Rashid S.C. vs Bombay Gymkhana.

TABLE TENNIS

Students YMCA.

6-30 p.m. Women's Singles Final, followed by Men's Singles Final, followed by Junior's Singles Final, followed by Mixed Doubles and Men's Doubles Final.

BADMINTON

Bombay Gymkhana

8-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Western India Tournament.

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel

3-30 p.m. St. Xavier 'A' vs M. Athletic.

4-30 p.m. G.B. Police 'A' vs Rainbow S.C. 'A' (Das Cup)

5-30 p.m. Kandoba Vijay vs B S T (Satrunjan Shield).

Ova

3-40 p.m. Jai Hind 'B' vs Vijaya Prakash 'B'

4-40 p.m. Shree Krishna 'D' vs National S.C. 'D' (Puthli Cup).

5-40 p.m. Bombay Port School 'A' vs Mother India School 'B' (Ashok Shield Final).

MOHUN BAGAN ENTER SEMIFINAL

I. F. A. Shield

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2, (PTI).

MOHUN BAGAN entered the semi-finals of the I.F.A. Shield, beating Burnpur United by a solitary goal this evening.

Services Eleven and Kalighat drew in the quarter-final, neither side scoring in spite of extra time.

Mohun Bagan's passage into the semi-finals did not prove an easy one, and their over-confidence and poor forward play prevented them from scoring till the fourteenth minute of the second half. Their forwards stormed the Burnpur citadel for a greater part of the match but failed to pierce it. Burnpur were the last outstation team to make their exit from the tournament.

The winners' forwards resorted to a pattern weaving type of play in front of the goal. And their approaches were foiled by the Burnpur defenders almost as soon as they were started. Their stop-gap centre-forward, Bijan Bose, proved a misfit and spilt several movements by poor kicking. C. Banerji, goal-keeper, appeared shaky. D. Khan, Burnpur keeper, effected several saves, dragging his team out of danger when all seemed lost. Preece, centre-half, was good with his headwork and resorted to hefty kicking suited to the occasion.

In the fourteenth minute of the second half Mohun Bagan obtained the winning goal Sattar, inside-left, heading in from a Das Gupta's flag kick. They maintained pressure after this, but there was no further scoring.

War On Hoarders And Profiteers

PRESIDENT ISSUES ORDINANCE

Summary Trials And Heavy Penalties

NEW DELHI, Sept. 2, (UPI).

THE President today promulgated an ordinance to provide for the control of prices of certain goods and their supply and distribution. The ordinance is called the Supply and Prices of Goods Ordinance, 1950, and comes into force immediately.

This ordinance will extend to the whole of India except the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

A press communique announcing this says:

The Government of India have had under consideration measures necessary for preventing any increase in the price of essential commodities as a result of speculation about the current international situation. This matter was considered at the recent conference of Chief Ministers and general agreement was reached on the policy to be pursued for reducing prices and preventing hoarding and profiteering. The need for stern measures and swift and deterrent punishment to suppress hoarding and profiteering was recognised, as also the need for a uniform policy and common direction in regard to price control, supplies of essential commodities and other measures.

In pursuance of this policy, the President has today promulgated an Ordinance.

To begin with, the following articles have been brought under the scope of the Ordinance: Non-ferrous metals, including brass (unwrought and semi-manufactured); bicycles; cycle tyres and tubes; electric bulbs; razor blades; caustic soda; soda ash; tanning materials (wattle bark, wattle extract and quebracho); raw rubber; casein; and infants' foods (Glaxo, Horlicks, and cow and gate milk).

CONTROL OF DEALERS

Further items can be added to this list, if the situation so warrants, by notification in the Gazette of India.

In respect of the goods mentioned above, and such other goods as may hereafter be specified by notification, the Ordinance empowers the Central Government inter alia (i) to fix the maximum price which may be charged by a dealer or producer (ii) to fix the maximum quantity which may at any one time be possessed by a dealer or producer or which may, in one transaction, be sold to any person (iii) to impose on dealers and producers the duty to declare possession of stocks in excess of the maximum fixed (iv) to penalise refusal to sell goods without sufficient cause (v) to mark prices and exhibit price list and statements of stocks (vi) to impose on a dealer or producer the obligation to state the price separately on a composite offer (vii) to prohibit closure of shops and (viii) to regulate production and distribution of goods.

The Ordinance provides for punishment with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine, or with both, of any person who contravenes any of the provisions of the Ordinance. It also provides for punishment where the person contravening any of the provisions of this Ordinance or of any order or direction made thereunder, is a company or a corporate body.

The Ordinance provides that notwithstanding anything contained in Section 260 for the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, (V of 1898) a Magistrate empowered to act under that Section may try any offence punishable under this Ordinance in a summary way under the provisions of Chapter XXII of the said Code

CEILING PRICES

Notifications in respect of all the goods mentioned above except casein have been published simultaneously with the Ordinance in a Gazette of India (Extraordinary) dated September 2, 1950. These notifications generally prescribe that the maximum prices in respect of these goods shall be the prices prevailent on June 15, 1950. The maximum prices of non-ferrous metals will be announced shortly.

Notifications provide that every dealer or producer shall exhibit as soon as possible and not later than September 30, 1950, and on the first day of every

(Continued on Page 19)

FREEZING OF STOCKS IN U.P.

LUCKNOW, Sept. 2, (UPI): The Uttar Pradesh State Government have instructed the district authorities to freeze temporarily all stocks of cycles and cycle parts, razor blades, electric bulbs and other ferous and non-ferous commodities included in the list of the articles, the prices of which have been controlled by the ordinance promulgated by the Government of India with effect from today, controlling the prices of these commodities and providing deterrent punishment for acts of profiteering and blackmarketing.

The ordinance was promulgated from the midnight of September 1-2, and from the early hours of this morning, the local supply and police authorities went into action all over the Uttarr Pradesh checking the stocks of the controlled commodities with all kinds of stockists, dealers, whether wholesale or retail. The stocks are being frozen for the time being, leaving with the dealers enough quantities of these commodities for their daily sales for about a week on the basis of their sales during the past one week.

Move For Token Strike In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2 (PTI): The Socialist-sponsored Hind Mazdoor Sabha is planning to organise a token strike in Calcutta on September eight in sympathy with the texxtile workers now on strike in Bombay.

A meeting of the general council of the West Bengal branch of the Sabha has been called for september 4 to finalise the arrangements for the proposed strike.

UNDERGROUND COMMUNISTS ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2 (PTI)

EIGHT prominent members of the Communist Party of India, including Mr. Jyoti Basu, M.L.A., President of the E. T. Rail-Road Workers' Union, who were alleged to have gone underground following the banning of the Communist Party in West Bengal, were arrested during the past one week by the Calcutta police, it is learnt.

MORE STRIKERS RESUME DUTY

Leaflets Exhort Workers To End Deadlock

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The number of workers reporting for duty in local textile mills with each day that the strike drags along is increasing. Today 11,000 workers resumed duty. Four out of five mills were working normally, while the fifth had a partial complement.

No untoward incidents occurred in the course of the day.

Thousands of leaflets were distributed in the mill areas today exhorting the strikers to resume duty as no purpose would be served, according to the fifteen signatories of the appeal in prolonging the deadlock. The operatives who signed the appeal state that the strike had already caused a huge national loss by way of lower production and income, not to mention the loss in wages to the strikers.

The signatories further stated that it was now evident that the strike was a political move, and was not in the best interests of the workers, nor was its main purpose securing of a bonus for the workers.

ANOTHER FIRING VICTIM

The death roll as a result of police firing on rowdy crowds on Thursday has risen to five with the death this morning Babu Raghunath Senar, who received a bullet wound in the abdomen, and was removed to the K.E.M. hospital. Senar was operated upon but failed to regain consciousness and succumber to the wound.

The Hind Mill Mazdoor Sabha has called a public meeting on Sunday to mourn the death of those who died as a result of Thursday's firing.

Campaign Against Labour Bills

NEW DELHI, Sept. 2 (PTI): The Socialist Hind Mazdoor Sabha has launched a countrywide campaign to collect mass signatures from workers on a "petition" praying for withdrawal of the two Government-sponsored labour bills now before Parliament.

"Employ Only Ceylonese" Movement

COLOMBO, Sept. 2 (PTI-Reuter)3

MR. A. E. Goonesinha, recently appointed Minister of State by Prime Minister Don Stephen Senanayake, told the press here of his aim of "complete ceylonisation of employment in trade, commerce and industry".

During his campaign, he said, he would ask people to employ only Ceylonese domestic servants.

At present sixtyseven thousand foreigners—mogly Indians—are in domestic service in Ceylon.

Mr. Goonesinha, said he would rely on persuasion at first and told the press "I will go from shop to shop and from house to house, if necessary, asking employers to employ Ceylonese only".

He was convinced Ceylonese could replace Indian labourers on tea and rubber estates eventually, but not until "wages and living conditions of labour were improved," and the Ceylonese were instructed in the dignity of labour".

Ceylonisation could not take place overnight, he said, without endagering the national economy.

Mercantile services would be nationalised first he said. There was no reason why mercantile houses should employ more than two foreigners.

Black-Marketing In Sugar

PATIALA, Sept. 2, (PTI): One Civil Supplies Officer, one Supervisor of the Civil Supplies Department and a Naib Tahsildar have been suspended by the Parlata and east Punjab States Government.

A departmental inquiry is being conducted against them in connection with the sugar "scandal" case, in which it was alleged that several officers were involved in selling sugar in the "black market."

DARBHANGA, Sept 2, (UPI): About 80 villages under Darbhanga Sadar and Jalley Thanas in the district of Darbhanga involving about one lakh of people, have been affected owing to high flood in the river Bagmati, according to reports just received here.

NEW CONGRESS PRESIDENT

Mr. B. S. Hirey, Nasik Congress R. C. Chairman.

Purushottamdas Tandon

Hon. Mr. G. D. Wartak, Vice-President, Nasik Congress R.C.

Hirey Greets Tandon

NASIK, Sept. 2 (UPI): In a telegram to Babu Purshottamdas Tandon, President-elect of the 56th session of the Indian National Congress, Shri B. S. Hirey, Chairman of the Reception Committee, offering to him his hearty congratulations on behalf of the Reception Committee, says that the Committee is confident that "your able and inspiring leadership will make the Nasik Congress session a historic one."

In another telegram to Shri Tandon, offering hearty congratulations on his "historic success", Shri Hirey, as President of the Maharashtra Propincial Congress Committee says: "The MPCC offers its complete loyalty to you and sincerely hopes that you will give the nation the right lead at such a critical hour in its history."

ARRANGEMENTS TO RECEIVE LEADERS

Arrangements to receive the outgoing and incoming Presidents of the Indian National Congress, Working Committee Members, Central Government Ministers, representatives of foreign Embassies and other distinguished guests, when they arrive at Nasik are being finalised. Enquiry booths provided with telephones will be set up on both platforms of Nasik Road railway station, and one at Central Bus Station. Besides these, there will be one General Enquiry booth in Gandhi Nagar. Road-guide signboards indicating way to Gandhi Nagar will also be put up along the various road junctions and other suitable places.

On their arrival, guests will be received and then provided with conveyance to their respective places.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 2 (UPI): Shri I. C. B Nagarwar I.C.S., at present Chief Commissioner, Ajmer, has been selected for appointment as a member of the Union Public Service Commission. He is expected to join the commission after enjoying short spell of leave.

New Pilot At The Helm

TANDON BEATS DEO AND KRIPALANI

NEW DELHI, Sept. 2, (PTI).

SIXTY-EIGHT-YEAR-OLD Mr. Purshotamdas Tandon, a veteran Congress leader and former Speaker of U.P. Legislative Assembly was today declared elected President for the Nasik session of the Congress.

He will assume the office when the Subjects Committee meets at Nasik on September 18.

Mr. Tandon secured more than half the valid votes polled, namely 1,306 out of 2,600.

The other two candidates Mr. Acharya Kripalani and Mr. Shankerrao Deo secured 1,092 and 202 votes respectively. Eighteen votes were found to be invalid.

At the end of first day's preliminary counting yesterday the agents of Acharya Kripalani and Mr. Purshotamdas Tandon claimed varying figures. Both parties urged recounting, and today's recounting and scrutiny lasted more than three hours. The Returning Officer announcing the results to pressmen said "I declare Mr. Purshotamdas Tandan as elected Congress president in the first count as he gets more than half of the total valid votes".

Born in Allahabad in 1882, Mr. Purshotamdas Tandon, the president-elect, has been associated with the freedom struggle of India for 44 years. He went to jail [illegible] times during

(Continued on Page 19)

Is It All Over Pak Rupee?

LONDON, Sept. 2, (PTI-Reuter): The Commonwealth Finance Ministers are expected to meet in secret session in London on September 18 to discuss Commonwealth Financial Problems, it was learned here today.

They are likely to review the sterling-dollar position This will be their first meeting, since they met in London in July last year before Britain decided to devalue the pound sterling. This meeting is separate and distinct from the series of meetings which the Commonwealth Finance Ministers and representatives will be attending here towards the end of September to discuss plans for economic aid to countries in South and South-East Asia.

NASIK CONGRESS R. C. VICE-CHAIRMEN

The Ranisaheba of Phalton

Hon. Mr. G. D. Tapase.

M.s. Prema Kantak.

Dibrugarh Rocked Again

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2 (UPI).

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity was felt at Dibrugarh at 01.00 a.m. today, according to a meteorological observation telegraphed from Dibrugarh .The duration of the shock was about 10 seconds.

An earlier message said:

Two severe earthquake shocks were felt here at 9-30 list night and 1-55 this morning. Intermittent tremors are reported to have aggravated river erosion in Dibrugarh town near the court buildings.

NEHRU FOR ASSAM

To Visit 'Quake-Stricken Areas

The Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru accompanied by the Industries and Supply Minister, Government of India, Shri Hare Krushna Mahatab, will arrive at Gauhati for his tour of the quake affected areas of Assam on Sept. 4.

Pandit Nehru and party will stay at Gauhati for the night and on the following day fly to Dibrugarh and make an aerial survey of the affected places. On September 6, they will go to Jorhat wherefrom they will fly back to New Delhi.

This is the first visit of Pandit Nehru as Prime Minister to Assam.

A New Delhi message says:

Dr. K. C. K. E. Raja Director-General of Health Services, Government of India, and Mr. Subrahmanyan, Professor of Public Health Engineering at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, will be accompanying the Prime Minister.

The Health Ministry, Government of India, is sending 2 lakhs pounds of milk and a supply of certain essential drugs to Assam immediately in order to assist in checking spread of diseases and rehabilitation of the inhabitants of the quake-cum-flood) affected areas. The milk was given by the UNICEF.

Madhya Pradesh Raises Levy Percentage

NAGPUR, Sept. 2, (UPI): The Government of Madhya Pradesh have, for procurement furposes it is learnt, raised the percentage of levy on rice by licensees from 60 to 75.

AMERICANS HALT RED ATTACK ON "WEST WALL"

Yongsan Recaptured From North Koreans

TOKYO, Sept. 2 (PTI-Reuter).

GRIMLY battling American troops had by tonight halied the Communists' desperate assult against the 50 mile "West Wall" defence line in Korea at all except one point.

At this point—the Naktong "bulge", whre ethe Nam River flows into the Naktung—the Communists were moving up reinforcements. An official spokesman said here that the Northerners were trying to exploit this single important penetration.

The greatest pressure along the front, 48 hours after the Communists launched their furious attack, was against the American Second Division, holding a line a few miles east of the shallow Naktong river in the general area of Yongsan.

A Second Division spokesman said the Communists appeared to be building up for a drive from the banks of the Naktong along the road leading east to Yongsan, recaptured by the Americans today after being in Communist hands for a few hours last night.

He said American troops at Changnyong, about eight miles north of Yongsan, were being heavily attacked at sunset, after being bombarded by mortars.

BATTLE OF MASAN

In the south, light Communist forces were reported to have penetraied to within five miles of the port of Masan, gateway to the vital supply harbour of Pusan, before the Americans found and attacked them.

The American Twenty-fifth Division on this front was reported to have established a firm defence line in the area of Chungmni, about a five miles west of Haman, retaken from the Communists yesterday.

American reserves held back until the pattern of the Communists' attack became clearer, were expected to be thrown into the "battle of the bulge".

Tanks and combat engineers today recaptured the burning town of Yongsan after bitter hand-to-hand fighting.

They then fanned out along the road to the north, and were reported to be trying to link up with the American defenders at Changnyong, about seven miles north.

The Communists were said to have fifteen tanks concentrated near Changnyong. With the American armoured column moving north from Yongsan alert for action, observers were expecting the first large-scale tank battle of the campaign.

An Eighth Army Communique said that on the east coast, in the Kigye area, South Korean forces made general advances of 2,000 to 3,000 yards all along the front. Earlier Kigye had been reported occupied by the Communists.

"SOLID UMBRELLA"

United Nations aircraft today hit the Communists harder than they had ever done before. Fighters held a "solid umbrella" over the battlefield, light bombers raided immediately behind the lines, and Superfortresses, using anti-personnel bombs, ranged twenty miles further in the rear.

By mid-afternoon, American, British and Australian planes had flown 440 sorties against the North Koreans.

Two Bodies Identified

VICTIMS OF CAIRO AIR CRASH

CAIRO, Sept. 2 (PTI-Reuter): Two of the bodies of eight Indians killed in Thursday's constellation crash in the Egyptian Desert have now been identified as those of Maharaj Prithi Singh and Mr. B. N. Sharma, the Indian Embassy in Cairo stated today.

Maharaj Prithi Singh's body was identified by his brother Heera Singh, while that of Mr. Sharma was "almost certainly identified" from cabled information received from relations in India.

CREMATION

The bodies are expected to be cremated tomorrow in the Desert near the Pyramids on a site provided by the Egyptian Government.

Six bodies of Indians remain to be identified.

It is hoped here that the sixteen corpses remaining will be identified before the Government insists on burial. Egyptian regulations are that any unidentified bodies must be buried according to Muslim rites.

4 KILLED IN BUS COLLISION

NAGPUR, Sept. 2 (PTI): Four persons were killed and five received minor injuries when a truck dashed against a passenger bus from Asuroti, seven miles from Nagpur, this morning.

Pandit Ramgopal Tiwari, Chief Parliamentary Secretary an transport and police officials rushed to the spot for investigation.

Keskar Studies Situation In Pondicherry

PONDICHERRY, Sept. 2, (UPI).

DR. B. V. KESKAR, Deputy Minister for External Affairs, Government of India arrived here at noon from Madras. At the Mortandy Customs Chowki, Dr. Keskar was received by the Assistant Collector of Customs. He made a general enquiry into the working of customs regulation.

Lambert Saravane, Deputy of French India in the national assembly at Paris and general secretary of the Republican Party of French India, met Dr. B. V. Keskar, this afternoon, and had a long discussion on the situation in French India and the objects of his new republican party.

Mr. Saravane told U.P.I. that he sought to impress on the Government of India the imperative need for scrapping the referendum proposal and transfer of French sovereignty over south Indian French settlements to the Indian Union forthwith.

Immediately after his arrival here this noon, Dr. Keskar had some talks with M. Menard, French India Commissioner.

In the evening, Mr. R. K. Tandon, Indian Consul-General, gave a garden party at the consulate in honour of the Deputy Minister. The party was attended by M. Menard, Commissioner, M. Goubert, and other Councillors of French India Government, members of the representative assembly and prominent political leaders and officials. M. Menard Commissioner of French India entertained Dr. Keskar at a dinner in the night.

Dr. Keskar is proceeding to Karikal tomorrow morning.

Congress Cabinet Meeting

NEW DELHI, Sept. 2 (UPI): The Congress Working Committee, which is due to meet tomorrow at 5 p.m. will meet at the residence of Sardar Patel and not at the residence of Maulana Azad, according to an announcement from the A. I. C. C. Office.

Stop Press

WAR TAXES IN U. S.

WASHINGTON Sept 2, (PTI-Reuter): The United States Senate has approved a 4,508 million dollars "first instalment" war tax increase.

ATTLEE WANTS NO 'IRON CURTAIN'

LONDON, September 2, (PTI-Reuter): Prime Minister Clement Attlee tonight announced that orders had been given to prevent disclosure of military secrets to Russian inspectors in British factories.

But he declared in a nation wide broadcast that it had never been his Government's policy to set up an 'iron curtain' in trade between East East and West Europe.

GORDON-WALKER'S CEYLON MISSION

TRICHY, Sept. 2, (PTI): Mr. Gordon-Walker, the British Commonwealth Relations Secretary, who had been on a short holiday to Ceylon, passed through Trichy this morning on his way to Bombay en route to London.

Mr. Gordon-Walker told the Press Trust of India that he was sorry he could not spend more time in India, as he had to be in London in time for the opening of Parliament, he declined to reveal the nature of his talks with Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Prime Minister of Ceylon. He only said: "We just talked over some of the problems of the day"

Commonwealth Counsultative Committee

BOMBAY, Sept. 2, (PTI): The conference of the Commonwealth Consultative Committee, commencing in London on Septembebr 6, will discuss the six-year programme of economic development drawn up by the countries in South East Asia, it was learned here today.

The official Indian Delegation to the conference consists of Mr. P. C. Bhattacharya, Joint Secretary to the Ministry of Finance, and Mr. P. S. Narayanaprasad and Mr. K N. R. Ramanujam of the Research Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Gwalior Socialists Arrested

GWALIOR, Sept. 2, (UPI): Mr Ramratan Gupta, Joint Secretary of the State Socialist Party, Mr. Swami Saran and Mr. Parashar, Socialist workers, were arrested today by the police under the Maintenance of Public Order Act They have been detained in the Central Jail.

Mr. Hariram Chaube, a Kisan worker of Nagda, was also served with an externment order directing him to remove himself from Gird district.

Arrested For Selling Revolver

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 2, (UPI): The Hyderabad police arrested today one Husaini Alam of Hyderabad.

It is alleged that he was selling a revolver (.38 bore) of local manufacture with ammunition to Communists.

COMMONWEALTH TEAM TO VISIT CEYLON ALSO

COLOMBO, Sept. 1 (PTI-Reuter). The Commonwealth Cricket Team, touring India and Pakistan this winter, will also visit Ceylon, Mr. M. K. M. Ismail, Honorary Secretary of the Ceylon Cricket Board, said today.

Negotiations with the Indian Cricket Board of Control in this connection have been successfully concluded, Mr. Ismail added.

According to present proposals, the Commonwealth Team will arrive here on February 10 and play three matches—a two-day match against Ceylon Central Provinces, a three-day test against Ceylon and a four-day Test against Combined India-Pakistan and Ceylon Eleven.

Indian Political Science Congress

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2, (UPI): The University of Calcutta has invited the next session of the Indian Political Science Conference to Calcutta during the Christmas holidays in December next.

Anglo-Brazil Trade Talks Break Down

LONDON, Sept. 2, (UPI): Brazil has refused to buy British luxury goods and Ango-Brazil trade talks are temporarily postponed. It is reported.

Spain expects to resume normal diplomatic relations with United Nations countries soon after U N. meets this month, it is reported.

LONDON, September 2 (PTI-Reuter): The British Commonwealth Relations office announced today that Mr. Ronald Evelyn Turnbull, Colonial Secretary in Cyprus has been appointed chief secretary to the High Commissioner for Basutaland, the Bechuanaland protectorate and Swaziland.

REVIEWING REASONS FOR DETENTION

Nagpur Full Bench And Bombay High Court Decision

NAGPUR, Sept. 2. (PTI)t

A legal point arising out of a 'habeas corpus' petition filed by the Communist detenu, Mr. B. N. Mukerjee, was decided today by a Full Bench of the Nagpur High Court consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. C. R. Hemeon, Mr. Justice J. R. Mudholkar and Mr. Justice M. Hidayatullah.

The point was whether "the State Government can be said to be reasonably satisfied even where the material for satisfaction are activities in which the detenu indulged a long time ago and when during the interval the detenu has been continually in detention."

Their lordships ruled in the affirmative, "provided that the State Government have examined the material afresh before passing the new order".

Mr. Mukerjee has been detained from March 8, 1949 and was served with a fresh order under the preventive detention act on January 26, 1950. When a Division Bench took up the 'habeas corpus' petition, Mr. Mukerjee's counsel, quoting from a Bombay High Court's judgment of July 11 (in the case of Mr. S. V. Ghate), raised the legal point. As the point was common to most of the 'habeas corpus' petitions now pending before the court, it was referred to a Full Bench for decision.

BOMBAY DECISION

In respect of persons who were already under detention for some time under an act of the State Legislature and were issued fresh orders of detention under the Preventive Detention Act. the Bombay High Court's judgement observed: The detaining authority must examine the materials afresh and although the past activities of the detenus may afford a ground for detention to the detaining authority examining the material, he must review those past activities in the context of the time at which he is making the order".

Mr. Justice Mudholkar, in his order, observed: "To say that besides old material, the detaining authority should consider something else, or to say that the detaining authority should consider old material in the context of the time when the fresh order was passed would. in my judgement, amount to substituting a standard of satisfaction set up by the Court for one set up by the detaining authority. Clearly, this is not permissible".

His lordship, however, agreed with the learned judges of the Bombay High Court that there must be fresh consideration of the entire material before passing an order of detention under the preventive Detention Act. His lordship said: "It is clear from the terms of section (9) of the act itself that before the order is passed the Government has to be satisfied about the necessity of detention. Such satisfaction cannot be mechanical but has to be arrived at conscious and intelligently. This cannot be done unless, before passing an order, the detaining authority applies its mind afresh to the material in its possession. Whether in a particular case, there has been such fresh consideration of the material is a question of fact and it will have to be decided on the basis of the affidavits filed in the case".

His lordship then gave the ruling with which the other two judges concurred.

Mr. Justice Hidayatullah in his order said that "before a fresh order of detention is passed the case must be considered "de novo" and the 'satisfaction' that the detention is necessary must be reached 'bona fide' in the individual case."

Mr Justice Hemeon observed: "The fact that the Government of this State is from time to time releasing detenus demonstrates their awareness of their obligations in this respect; and I have no reason to suppose that the detention orders of 1950 are, if I may use the expression, rubber stamps".

The legal point having been settled, hearing on the application will be resumed by the Division Bench on September 8.

Greek Army For Korea

ATHENS, September 2, (PTI-Reuter): Greece will send a brigade of ground troops to Korea, the Defence Minister announced here today.

It had not yet been decided whether the force would be drawn from the regular army or from volunteers, the Minister added.

PUTHLI CUP FOOTBALL

Record Number Of Teams Enter

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Puthli Cup Football Tournament has this year drawn a record number of entries—42 in number, including the holders Kanara Young Footballers.

The tournament is due to commence on Sunday next at the Oval.

The following is the draw:

TOP HALF

FIRST QUARTER—Kanara Y.F. 'A' (Bye), Satya Vijya 'B', vs Mogoveera S.C. 'B', Karnatak S.C. 'A', (Bye), Young India 'A' (Bye), National S.C. 'A', (Bye), National S.C. 'C' vs Kanara Young Boys' 'B' Bombay Port 'A' (Bye); Jai Hind 'A' (Bye).

SECOND QUARTER—Kanara Young Boys' 'A' (Bye), National S.C. 'F' vs. Bombay Port 'B', Vande Matram 'A' (Bye) Kanara Y.F. 'B' Vijaya F.C. 'A' (Bye), Vande Matram 'B' (Bye), Jai Hind 'B' vs Vijaya Prakash 'B', Jai Bharat 'B' vs National S.C. 'E'.

BOTTOM HALF

THIRD QUARTER:—Shree Krishna 'B' vs Jai Hind 'C', Satya Vijaya 'C' vs Shree Krishna 'C', Jai Bharat 'A' (Bye) Hind Bros. 'B' (Bye), Hind Bros. 'A' (Bye) Young India 'B' (Bye) Vijaya 'B' vs Students Union 'B', Students Union 'A' (Bye).

FOURTH QUARTER—Mangalore Blues 'A' (Bye), Satya Vijaya 'A' (Bye), Mogoveera S.C. 'C' vs National S.C. 'B', Vijaya Prakash 'A' (Bye), Mogaveera S.C. 'A', (Bye), Kanara Brs. 'A' (Bye), Shree Krishna 'D', vs National 'D', Shree Krishna 'A' (Bye).

Truman's Message For American Labour Day

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (PTI-Reuter): President Truman in an American Labour Day message today said he knew he could count on the support of American workers in the effort required to build defences against Communist aggression.

Labour leaders at home and abroad sent messages supporting United Nations action in Korea and backing the American President's call for preparedness to meet aggression wherever it arises.

HOLDER VYAS MEETS LALJI IN FINAL

Students Y.M.C.A. Table Tennis

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Holder Y. S. Vyas and Basha Laljee were extended fully in their semi-final round of the Students Y.M.C.A. Open Table Tennis Tournament this evening. Sam Motiwala, who showed remarkably good form last year took the latter to full five games and extra points over the final game before going down, while D. H. Kapadia playing a magnificent game against Vyas, could not check the University champion from entering the final.

O. Dyer and S. L. Shroff entered the final of the Men's Doubles at the expense of Jayu Patkar and Basha Laljee. The hardhitting latter pair found both Dyer and Shroff in excellent form this evening.

O. Dyer also entered the final of the Mixed Doubles, when in partnership with Miss Enid Bocarro they disposed off Thakersey and Miss Nirmala Merchant in four keen games.

The following were the results of matches played tonight:

MIXED DOUBLES

QUARTER-FINALS: O. Dyer and Miss E. Bocarro beat A. I. Jacob and Miss Mowdawala 21-11 21-15 21-15; S. K. Thakersey and Miss N. V. Merchant beat B. A. Lalji and Mrs. A. Patel 7-21 21-15 21-18 21-13; J. S. Patkar and Mrs. M. Bharucha beat N. J. Nensey and Miss Gool Irani 21-23 21-15 21-16 21-19; V. M. Nadkarni and Miss P. Nunes beat S. B. Jog and Miss A. Joosab 21-12 21-15 21-16.

JUNIORS' SINGLES

SEMI-FINALS: S. K. Thakersey beat C. R. Jhaveri 21-14 21-6; M. L. Lulla beat S. L. Bajaj 21-18 20-22 21-14.

LADIES' DOUBLES

FINALS: Mrs. M. Bharucha and Miss Indu Desai beat Miss D. P. Munshi and Miss D. C. Mistry 21-13 15-21 22-20 21-11.

MEN'S SINGLES

SEMI-FINALS: B. A. Lalji beat S. N. Motivala 21-18 14-21 21-12 17-21 23-21; Y. S. Vyas beat D. H. Kapadia 18-21 21-13 19-21 21-18 21-19.

MIXED DOUBLES

SEMI-FINALS: O. Dyer and Miss E. Bocarro beat S. K. Thakersey and Miss N. V. Merchant 22-20 21-15 16-21 21-13; J. S. Patkar and Mrs. M. Bharucha beat V. M. Nadkarni and Miss P. Nunes 21-18 13-21 17-21 21-16 21-9.

MEN'S DOUBLES

SEMI-FINALS: D. H. Kapadia and S. N. Motivala beat S. V. Gaokar and Y. S. Vyas 11-21 21-10 22-20 21-14; O. Dyer and S. L. Shroff beat B. A. Lalji and J. S. Patkar 23-25 21-19 21-13 17-21 21-12.

WON'T TOUCH RUSSIAN FUR CARGO

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (PTI-Reuter): Cargo handlers at New York's Idlewild airport today refused to unload thirteen bales of Russian furs valued at 19,000 dollars from Pan American plane.

The furs were originally picked up at Helsinki by an American Overseas Airline plane, which was forced to make an emergency landing at Sydney, Nova Scotia.

MINORITIES DO NOT YET FEEL SECURE

Biswas' Survey Of East Bengal Situation

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2 (PTI): India's Minority Minister, Mr. C. C. Biswas, said here today that taking an overall view of the situation in East Bengal, it would be premature to say that the confidence of the minorities had returned.

The Minister said that it was not easy to give a complete picture of the present situation in the districa of Backerganj. Terrible things had happened there. All the same, they had reasons to believe that their exhortations to the minority community to muster up courage and face the future with confidence was not without its effect. A hepeful feature of the situation was the splendid quality of the leadership, which fortunately, the Hindus of the district still enjoyed. Notwithstanding the large scale exodus of Hindus which had efforts to maintain the morale of the community.

MISCREANTS AT LARGE

Although one of the ringleaders of the last disturbances had been arrested, there remained many others against whom similar action was called for by the authorities. Action had also been taken against a number of subordinate officers, but complaints were even now not wanting against many others. Some of the reports they had received proved to be true, some true in substance but incorrect in details, others exaggerated, and some others wholly false But the fact remained that there were numerous complaints which pointed to the existence of a considerable amount of lawlessness in various parts of the district, not perhaps always taking the form of major crimes, but all the same calling for far more resolute action than had so far been taken to put it down.

The furs were originally picked up wellknown and tried political and social workers left who were sparing no

War On Hoarders And Profiteers

(Continued from Page 16)

subsequent month, at some easily accessible place in his premises, a price list of goods held by him for sale and also a statement of the total stocks.

In the case of certain goods, the dealers and producers are required to report to the Central Government the stocks held by them on September 1, 1950.

Under Section 9 of the Ordinance, it is made obligatory for dealers and producers to issue cash memos for all cash transactions of Rs. 10 or more and for cash transactions for less than Rs. 10 when the purchaser demands a cash memo. By a rule made under this Section, it has been prescribed that each cash memo should contain the name and address of the buyer.

SALIENT FEATURES

The salient features of price control ordinance are:—

Any such order may—

(A) Fix maximum prices or rates and maximum quantities for the same description of goods differently in different localities or for different classes of dealers or producers;

(B) Instead of specifying the maximum price or rate to be charged, direct that price or rate shall be computed in such manner and by reference to such matters as may be provided by the order.

RESTRICTIONS

Restrictions on possession and sale by dealers and producers where maximum is fixed under section 4—

(1) No dealer or producer shall—

(A) Sell or agree to sell or offer for sale to any person any goods for a price or at a rate exceeding the maximum fixed by notification under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 4.

(B) have in his possession at any one time a quantity of any goods exceeding the maximum fixed under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 4, unless he has reported the fact of such possession to the Central Government or to the officer appointed in that behalf as required by sec. 7; or

(C) Sell or agree to sell or offer for sale to any person in any one transaction a quantity of any goods exceeding the maximum fixed by notification under clause (c) of sub-section of section 4.

AUCTION REGULATION

(2) Where any goods are sold, agreed to be sold or offered for sale in contravention of sub-section (1) by a dealer or producer through any person employed by him or acting on his behalf, such person and also, unless he proves that he exercised due diligence to prevent such contravention, the dealer or producer, as the case may be, shall be liable to the punishment provided by sub-section (1) of section 14.

(3) Where a dealer or producer disposes of any goods by having them sold by auction on his behalf, the auctioneer, as well as the dealer or producer, shall be liable to the punishment under sub-section relating to penalties.

PENALTIES

Penalties—(1) any person who contravenes any of the provisions of this ordinance or of any orders or rules made thereunder shall, if no other punishment is specified therefor in this ordinance, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

Provided that where the person is guilty of and offence under sections, the court shall sentence him to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, and may in addition impose a sentence of fine.

(2) Any person who fails to comply with any directions made under authority conferred by this ordinance shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine or with both;

(3) A court convicting any person of an offence punishable under this ordinance may order that the goods in respect of which the offence has been committed or a specified part thereof shall be forfeited to the Governments.

POWERS OF SEARCH

Powers of search and seizure—(1) for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this ordinance, the Central Government may, by general or special order, authorise any officer not below the rank of an inspector of police

(A) To enter and search any premises, vehicles, vessels or aircraft occupied for the purpose of the business in any goods or where any such goods may be found;

(B) To seize any goods in respect of which he has reason to believe that an offence under this ordinance has been committed and thereafter to take all such measures as may be necessary for securing the production of such goods in court.

(2) If any person obstructs any officer in the exercise of the powers conferred upon him by this section, he shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

Procedure—No offence punishable under this ordinance shall be enquired into by any person below the rank of an inspector of police, and no prosecution for any such offence shall be instituted except with the previous sanction of the Central Government, or of an officer not below the rank of a district magistrate empowered by the Central Government to grant such sanction.

SUMMARY TRIALS

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898) a magistrate empowered to act under taht section may try any offence punishable under this ordinance in a summary way under the provisions of Chapter XXII of the said Code, and shall so try any such offence, unless he is of opinion that in the event of the offence being proved a sentence which he is empowered under that chapter to impose would be insufficient.

RECALL OF WITNESSES

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 362 of the said code, a presidency magistrate trying an offence punishable under this ordinance shall not record the evidence or frame a charge, unless he is of opinion that in the event of the offence being proved a sentence against which, in accordance with the provisions of sections 404 and 411 of the said code no appeal lies, would be insufficient.

Provided that, where at any subsequent stage of a trial commenced under this sub-section it appears to the Presidency Magistrate that in the event of the offence being proved such sentence as aforesaid would be insufficient. He shall recall any witnesses who may have been examined and proceed to rehear the case in the manner provided in the said section 362 for a case in which an appeal lies.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 526 of the said code, no decision of a court to try any offence punishable under this ordinance otherwise than in the summary manner provided by this section shall be valid ground on which to make an application under that section.

No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall be against any person for anythiny which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this ordinance.

"Prisoner Of Andamans"

The Bombay Tamil Sangham, is putting on boards "The Prisoners of Andamans" today at 3-30 p.m. at Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel. The cast is an entirely amateur one, comprising members of the Sangham.

The play has been acclaimed by eminent critics as blazing a new trail in Tamil drama. Last time when it was enacted, it was such a roaring success that there was keen demand for a repeat performance.

Madras Food Position Improves

MADRAS, September 2 (PTI): The Madras Government reported today that the food position in the state ha improved "a bit" since August and was bound to improve further in October when the harvest of the short-term paddy and milet crops would be over in about ten districts.

In a note circulated to the Legislative Council (upper house), which debated the food position today Government expressed their confidence "to see that there is no deterioration in the situation till the ensuing harvests are over".

Anglo-Egyptian Talks

CAIRO, Septr. 2, (PTI-Reuter): Talks between Britain and Egypt have now reached a point where they must be referred to the two Governments before going further, a joint Anglo-Egyptian communique announced today.

NEW DELHI, September 2: The Prime Minister has accepted the offer of UNESCO to help in the relief and rehabilitation of victim of the recent disaster in Assam.

SUIT AGAINST U. S. GOVERNMENT

Echo Of Sinking Of Benevolence'

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2, (PTI-Reuter): The Luckenbach Steamship Company has ruled a cross-libebl action against the United States Government, denying any responsibility for the sinking of the 11,000-ton hospital ship 'Benevolence' off San Francisco's Golden Gate on August 25.

After the accident, the Government filed a damage suit against the Company, and seized the freighter

In its cross-action today the Company asked for 193,653 dollars as damages to the freighter, and dismissal of the Government action.

It declared that the sinking of the 'Benevolence' was wholly due to the negligence and carelessness of the hospital ship's officers".

LATEST ABOUT FORMOSA

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (PTI-Reuter): The states department today flatly denied a press report here that it had secretly promised China's Communist Government, through India Prime Minister Pandit Nehru, that the United States would not take oer Formosa.

Korea War Brings More Orders To Japan

TOKYO, Sept. 2 (UPI): During the first month of the Korean war, Japan obtained procurement orders valued at 12,300 million yen (approx. £12,300,000) from the American occupation forces.

General MacArthur's Headquarters has issued a public assurance to the Japanese people that the war will not cost them a penny.

New Pilot At The Helm

(Continued from Page 16)

the struggle and participated in all the movements.

In his early days he was associated with Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the veteran Congress leader of Uttar Pradesh

Mr. Tandon has been a member of the Servants of People Society founded by the late Lala Lajpat Rai since its inception and has been its President for the last 22 years.

He was the Speaker of the U. P. Legislative Assembly since 1937 and resigned from the Speakership last month. He was the President of the U.P. Congress for the last two years.

Mr. Tandon is noted for his advocacy of pure Hindin in Devnagri script as the national language of India and his opposition to international numerals in Hindi. He has been associated with the Hindi movement sinnce 1910 having been elected the first General Secretary of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan founded that year.

ANTI-PARTITIONIST

He led the opposition to the resolution at the AICC session in June, 1947, when Congress agreed to the partition of India on the basis of the Mountbatten Plan.

TANDON FOR DELHI

LUCKNOW, Sept. 2.

Mr. Purshotamdas Tandon, President-elect of the Indian National Congress, will leave Lucknow for Delhi tomorrow morning by air to meet Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Patel.

Mr. Tandon received today numerous messages of felicitations on his election success from all over India.

Acharya J. B. Kripalani in a telegram says: "Congratulations and best wishes".

The president elect received a telephone message from Mr. Kala Venkatrao, Returning officer, communicating to him the results of the election.

India's Commerce Minister, Mr. Sri Prakasa, who broke his journey at Lucknow on his way to Delhi from Banaras, called on Mr. Tandon and congratulated him personally.

Others who sent congratulatory telegrams are Mr. S.K. Patil, Member of the Congress Working Committee, and Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta, M.P.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Food, Government of India, telephonically communicated to Mr. Tandon his best wishes and congratulation.

TANDON THANKS SUPPORTERS.

LUCKNOW, Sept. 2 (PTI): Mr. Purshotamdas Tandon, when communicated by the Press Trust of India representative, about his success in the Congress presidential election in an interview said: "I am grateful to all those friends who unasked by me worked for me or showed their confidence by voting for me".

Immediately after the message of his election was conveyed to him, Premier Pant, Shri Sampurnananda, Education Minister, and a host of M.L.A.'s congratulated Shri Tandon. A large number of Congressmen also called at his residence and congratulated him.

Tandon's Assurance

"My work and policy will be guided by the Congress tradition built up in the course of the last so many years. The Congress tradition cannot be ignored" said Shri Purshottamdas Tandon, President-elect of the Nasik Congress, here today.

He added that he would continue to work as he had been working so far.

He had a telephonic talk with the General Secretary of the Congress, Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, Mr. Tandon had not received the telegram sent by Mr. Rao till then. Mr. Tandon said to him that he shall be guided in his official work by the Secretary and assured him that he would try to live as best as he could upto the tradition built by past Congress Presidents.

Mr. Tandon also received a telephonic call from the Food Minister, Mr. K. M. Munshi, who is coming to Lucknow on Sunday in connection with a U. P. Government function.

Telephonic messages of congratulations were also received from Mr. S. K. Patil, Mr. D. P. Misra and Prof. N. G. Ranga.

Prominent amongst those who called on Shri Tandonji to congratulate him were Sri Prakasa, Mrs. Uma Nehru, and the U.P.C.C. President, Acharya Jugal Kishore.

Refugees of Aminabad came in a procession to Shri Tandon's residence to greet him shouting "Rajrahi Tandon Zindabad."

Talking to them the President-elect assured the refugees that their cause was dearer to him than anything else.

Shri Tandonji was receiving felicitations almost every minute from all over the country either by telegram or on telephone.

FROM GOPICHAND BHARGAVA

AMRITSAR, Sept. 2 (UPI): The Punjab Chief Minister Dr. Gopichand Bhargava who is recouping in the Civil Hospital has sent the following telegram to Shri Purushottamdas Tandon:—

"Heartiest congratulations on your success. Hope your success will create more discipline, unity and wisdom among Congressmen."

HOPE FOR REFUGEES

NEW DELHI, Sept. 2 (UPI): Dr. Choithram Gidwani, President of the All-India Refugee Association, has sent a telegram to Babu Purshottamdas Tandon congratulating him on his election as President of the Indian National Congress. He trusts that "refugee problem will be solved under your (Tandon's) leadership."

CONTRADICTIONS TO THE FORE

LUCKNOW, Sept. 2 (UPI): "The elevation of Shri Tandon to the Congress Presidential 'gadi' will bring to the fore the contradictions within the Congress artificially suppressed so far and will aggravate the conflict between the forces of reaction and of progress", said Mr. Gobind Sahai, former Parliamentary Secretary, U. P. in a statement while congratulating Shri Purshottamdas Tandon on his victory.

Mr. Sahai continued: "The manner in which contradictory social forces and interests rallied themselves behind the two main contestants for the Presidentship of the Congress is indicative of the fact that Congress politics is now reading towards clarity."

He further said that the first phase of battle between the two forces was over and the second "more intense and important for the country in general and the Congress in particular" was to begin with.

Seva Dal Greets Tandon

BANGALORE, Sept. 2 (PTI): Dr. N. S. Hardikar, organiser of the Hindustani Seva Dal, has sent the following telegram to Mr. Purushotamdas Tandon on his election as Congress President.

"Congratulations on your splendid victory. Offer my unreserved services in organising Congress throughout Bharat."

SOVIET SPY-RING IN FORMOSA

Chinese Nationalists Publish Photostat Evidence

TAIPEH, FORMOSA, Sept. 2 (PTI-Reuter).

THE Chinese Nationalists today announced that their firing squad had executed Chen Ling, 31-year old Nationalist Defence Ministry official found guilty of spying for the Chinese Communists.

Chen, who worked for the Nationalist combined services command, was said to have airmailed military secrets to Hong Kong for forwarding to the Chinese Communists.

Nationalist Headquarters here today released a 10,000-word document accusing the Russians of organising espionage in Formosa and South-East Asia.

PHOTOSTAT EVIDENCE

The document, issued at a press conference of 50 Chinese and foreign correspondents here, was accompanied by photostat "evidence" of alleged Russian directives to two Chinese, described as spies arrested in Taipeh on March 1.

One of these, Li Peng, who was known to foreigners as "Edward Lee" had worked in turn for the United States Embassy and the British Consulate in Taipeh, it was stated.

Lee was known as a well-dressed, pipe-smoking, handsome, English-style Chinese with a scholarly English accent.

He was said to have confessed to Nationalist Intelligence officers that he began working under the instruction of Vadim Senelnikov, correspondent for the official Russian news agency, Tass, in Chungking in December, 1945.

From then until March this year he was said to have travelled, at Russian expense, to Canton, Hong Kong, and Formosa, transmitting information by radio to Russian agents in Peking and Shanghai.

When arrested he was employed in the Foreign Affairs Department of the Formosa Provincial Government.

THE RING

In alleged confessions said Senelnikov told him repeatedly that Russia's most important espionage centres in South-East Asia were, in order of importance, Manila, Bangkok and Singapore.

The document quoted him as saying there was at least one underground radio station in the Philippines transmitting to Shanghai.

The voluminous "exposure" carried photographs of a Russian-made miniature transmitter said to have been operated from Formosa by Wang Sheng Ho, another alleged Russian agent who has been arrested.

The Nationalists produced photostat copies of reports to Russian agents in Shanghai and Peking on Nationalist Army, Navy and Air Force strength and on the movements of American visitors to Formosa.

Both the arrested men are 31 years old.

It was not revealed what penalties the Nationalists had imposed on Lee and Wang.

VIET MINH GRENADES FLY IN SAIGON SUBURB

SAIGON, Sept. 2 (PTI-Reuter):—Communist Guerilla agents, celebrating the anniversary of the Indo-China revolution which began five years ago, last night threw 14 grenades on the outskirts of Saigon's European residential quarter.

A French sailor and two Vietnamese were wounded.

The grenade throwers patrolled the streets in two cars. Police fired on one of them, wounding an agent who was later captured.

City authorities were today hunting for the gang and were tightening up precautions.

Curfew In Selangor Villages

SINGAPORE, Sept. 2 (PTI-Reuter): A dusk-to-dawn curfew was ordered in many villages in Selangor State, Malaya, today when increased terrorist activity caused authorities to tighten security controls.

Europeans were advised to remain within the towns after dark while reinforced police and military patrols hunted the terrorists in jungle-terrain.

Yesterday two civilian buses and three lorries were attacked in main roads in Selangor. Passengers were robbed at pistol-point of their identity cards and the vehicles were then set on fire.

Similar incidents were reported yesterday in Perak and Pahang.

GENERAL ELECTIONS TIME-TABLE

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2, (UPI): Shri Sukumar Sen, Chief Election Commissioner of India, contradicting the report circulated by a news-agency from Rajkot that the general elections could not be held in the month of March, 1951, today disclosed that preparation of preliminary electoral rolls had been completed in all the States except Travancore and Mysore.

Shri Sen has cancelled his visit to Assam owing to the earthquake and will leave for Cuttack on September 5.

Rajkumar Mills To Work For Month More

INDORE, Sept. 2 (UPI): The Rajkumar Mills Ltd., which was to have closed down yesterday on the expiry of the period of two months of their notice to this effect, has decided to continue to work for a month more.

The Government of Madhya Bharat have asked Mr. Joshi, Chairman of the Madhya Bharat Textile Enquiry Committee to proceed to Indore to conduct an enquiry into the affairs of the mills and to submit his report with his recommendations regarding the means to solve the problem.

NAGPUR, Sept. 2, (UPI): Over 27 lakh trees have so far been planted in fourteen districts of the Madhya Pradesh State, according to the latest reports received in connection with "Vana Mahotsava" in Madhya Pradesh.

'PATETI' CELEBRATION

There Will Be Gaiety But No Lavish Spending

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Parsees will celebrate 'Pateti'—their new year day—tomorrow with the usual gaiety and eclat. In hundreds of fire-temples and 'agiaries' offerings of prayers and sandalwood will be made throughout the day. Men in their simple and immaculate white and women with their picturesque sarees, adding colour to the scene, will flock to the temples from early morning. A cordial exchange of 'Navroz Mubarak' and informal visits to relatives and friends will be a special feature of the day.

However, the rigours of the times will temper the celebrations and there will be a definite, pre-meditated check on the 'spending spree!. There will be no feasting with abandon of the pre-austerity days, no lavish give-and-take of presents. A 'little extra' will be added though to the day's routine by way of some sweetmeats, a picture in the evening, perhaps, or a family outing to the 'inevitable' Marine Drive. But for these little revelries, Pateti would be just another day.

IT WILL ESTRANGE FRIENDS

"D. T." On South-West African Elections

LONDON, September 2 (PTI-Reuter): The Conservative "Daily Telegraph" today thought that the result of the South-West African elections, would estrange South Africa's friends and help her enemies' propaganda.

It observed, "Only white people were allowed to vote, and the British immigrants of less than five years' residence were debarred from the franchise. The bulk of the electorate were Afrikan-speakers of else Germans, whose vote, since they had suffered disabilities under General Smuts war-time government but had subsequently been favoured by the nationalists, were not in much doubt.

Navsari Municipality

The period of supersession of the Navsari Municipality has been extended by the Government of Bombay up to March 31, 1951. Thereafter, the Municipality will be re-established.

Split In United Karnatak Movement

NIJALINGAPPA REVEALS

(From Our Correspondent)

HUBLI, Sept. 1.

DEEP resentment, that many of his trusted colleagues and friends in Mysore who were at one time pledged to the realisation of United Karnatak, the dream of two crores of Kannadigas had now changed their minds and were working against the Unification movement was expressed by Shri Siddavvanahalli Nijalingappa, President of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee at the first meeting of the newly elected members of the K.P.C.C.

Shri Nijalingappa who was addressing the meeting held here on August 29th evening, after his election for the third time as President was however hopeful that United Karnatak was bound to come sooner or later. He declared his determination to work for the achievement of this cherished desire.

The meeting which was held at the office of the KPCC was attended by 61 out of 63 members. One noticeable feature of the meeting was the absence of members from Mysore and the district of North Kanara. The representatives from Mysore were not there because they had recently been granted a separate Provincial Congress Committee. But the case of North Kanara which is a part of Bombay Karnatak was different. The district is not represented at all in the KPCC owing to some technical difficulties. No election of representatives were held in the district on account of the paucity of qualified and effective Congress members. Shri Nijalingappa referred to this question in his speech and told the meeting that the KPCC was very anxious to secure representation of this district and that they were making every effort to find a possible way for the solution of the problem.

Among those who attended the meeting were Shri R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, Shri M. P. Patil, Minister for Agriculture, Bombay and Messrs Srinivasa Mallaya and Punacha, Parliament members.

Ordinance For Ajmer

NEW DELHI, Sept. 2 (UPI): An ordinance under the title of the Ajmer Tenancy and Land Records (Amendment) Ordinance 1950 to amend the Ajmer Tenancy and Land Records Act, 1950, has been promulgated by the President today.

It may be stated here that a bill to amend the said has already been introduced in Parliament but has not yet been passed.

The ordinance shall come into force at once.

More Zamindaris Go

VIJAYAWADA, Sept. 2, (UPI): The Government of Madras will take over on September 7 all the Zamindaries in the districts of Krishna and West Godavari, under the Zamindari Abolition Act.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY Sept 3.

AIR NEWS FROM DELHI

Bengali—7-30 a.m., 2-30 p.m. 7-30, English—8 a.m., 1-30 p.m 6 9, Gujarati—7-45 am., 1 p.m., 6-10 9-15, Kannada—7-45 a.m. 7-45, 3-15 Hindi 8-15 a.m., 1-40 p.m., Malayalam—7-30 a.m. 7-30 p.m. Marathi—8-30 a.m. 12-50 p.m., 8, Tamil—7-15 a.m., 2 p.m. 7-15, Telugu—7 a.m 1-5 p.m., 7 Urdu—9 a.m. 8 p.m.

BOMBAY

244 m.—7-45 a.m. Bombay J Prasad, G bhajan, 8-15 R Ramnathkar, alap lalit, 11-45 Pateti special, by A Marzban, 12-15 p.m. For women, G 12-50 J Prasad, G ghazal, 1-10 H Singh, guitar, 1-40 Listeners' cl. requests, 5-0 S. Mohite, hanskinkini, 5-30 H. Singh, guitar, 5-45 K Patanwala, G bhajan, 6-10 J. Prasad, G ghazals, 6-20 S Mohite, malwi, 6-40 Kausalya Manjeshwar, gaud malhar, 7-10 Locals 7-20 Air artisss, violin, 7-30 K Patanwala, kh., bagheshri, 7-45 For industrial workers, 8-30 H. Singh, guitar, 8-45 K. Patanwala, G bhajan, 9-15 T. K. Venkatachalam, K. Music, 9-45 Surprise item, 9-55 Musical interlude 10-0 G Lester, cello 10-30 Shanti seldon, piano.

VARIATIONS, 353 m.,—7-30 a.m. Devotional songs, M, 7-60 Prog., 8-0 H. Singh, guitar 8-45 B. K. Gavali, M songs, 11-0 Film songs, 11-45 "Tratika", pro. by A. R. Dholekar, 12-45 p.m. Musical interlude, 1-0 Rajani Joshi, gaulan, 1-30 S Parab's party, abhang, 1-50 B. K. Gavali, M songs, 2-10 Kausalya, Manjeshwar, jaunpuri, 5-30 For children, M, 6-0 Rajani Joshi, pad, 6-20 Villagers' prog in M. and 6-50 in K., 8-15 B. K Gavali, M songs, 8-30 A. R. Quraishi's U talk "Do mazah nigar", 8-45 Air artist, compositions of Kavi Yeshwant, 9-0 Nari S., bhajan, geet, 9-30 Radio trailer, M, 9-45 Radio Orch., 10-0 Kausalya Manheshwar, bhoop, 10-30 Swami Vallabhdas, kh, vasant.

BARODA

250 m.—7-30 a.m. Bhajanamrata, 7-45 Programmes, 7-50 As in Ahmedabad, 7-15 U. F. Khan, cl. music, 9-0 G. K. Korade, violin, 9-15 A. M. Bhatt, light music, 6-30 pm. G. K. Korade, violin, 5-45 As in Ahmedabad, 6-10 A M. Bhatt, light music, 6-25 Interlude, 6-30 For rural listeners, 7-0 Raas ramana, 7-15 S. Mistry, alap and khayal, 7-30 G. K. Korade, violin 7-45 A. M. Bhatt, light music, 8-0 Garbi geets, Garbi geets, 8-10 Locals, 8-30 Listeners' choice, 9-30 U. F. Khan, cl., music.

AHMEDABAD

326.1 m—7-30 a.m. Air chorus, bhajan, 7-40 M. Bux, sarangi, 7-50 R. Bhojak, G geets, 8-15 Parijat, 9-0 For children, G 5-30 As in Baroda, 5-45 R. Bhojak, G geets, 6-10 As in Baroda, 6-30 Tell us, 6-45 P. Mehta, flute, 7-0 R. Bhojak, G geets, 7-15 Variety, 7-30 For industrial workers, 8-0 Locals, 8-5 O. Thakur, 8-30 R. Bhojaka G geets, 8-45 P. Mehta, flute, 9-30 As in Baroda.

GOA

31.22 m. 8-0 a.m. Hindi film music, 9-30 Music by air, 9-45 Music by air, 10-0 Cavalcade of music, 10-30 Tropicana, 10-45 Pipes of melody, 11-00 Week's 10 top tunes, 12-00 p.m. Meet the band, 12-30 Voice of proprecy, 1-00 Request prog, 2-00 Hindi request prog., 3-00 Hindi Film music, 4-00 Salon serenade, 4-30 Concert hall of air, 5-00 Through listening glass, 5-30 Back to Bible.

Iron, Steel And Cement For Industries

Applications for iron and steel and cement required for private industrial development and processing should hereafter be sent by the large-scale industries concerned to the appropriate authorities appointed by the Government of India through the Development Department of the Government if Bombay instead of through the Rationing Officer (Iron and Steel) and the Joint Rationing Officer (Cement).

Allies To Increase Forces In Germany

WASHINGTON, September 1 (PTI-Reuter): Western Foreign Ministers are expected to decide on substantial increases in British and American forces in Western Germany at their conference opening in New York on September 12.

But officials here made it clear that the United States, hard-pressed to fill the manpower and equipment requirements of the Korean war, would not be able to spare any more divisions to send to Europe for some time.

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Sept. 2.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today. Tata Steel Defds were nominally quoted at Rs. 1847/8 and Indian Iron at Rs. 34/7.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Sept. 2.

The Bullion market opened steady but declined on increased selling pressure influenced by large arrivals and poor offtake. Particularly gold market suffered more on this consideration.

At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 180/12 and declined at Rs. 180/3 on increased selling but steadied at Rs. 180/6 on scattered short covering. Ready Mint silver was quoted at Rs. 180/6 while spot bullion bars were placed at Rs. 179/15.

Forward gold opened at Rs. 113/3 and declined at Rs. 112/10 on increased hedge selling and steadied at Rs. 112/12. Ready gold was placed at Rs. 112/12 while sovereign were priced at Rs. 75/12.

Later on bulls were supporting the market and final quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	180	5	0
Forward	180	12	0
Ready Gold	112	12	0
Forward	112	12	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Sept. 2.

The local produce market was fairly firm again today with increased buying by shippers. Rajkot castorseeds Aso were quoted at Rs. 244 and Vaishak was placed at Rs. 232. Quotations in the local market were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS			
Khandesh quality	48	0	0
Madras Coromandal	47	12	0
Bold ready	47	0	0
Oil Local Mills	26	0	0
Oil Upcountry Mills	25	7	0
Oil September	25	8	0
Oil October	25	7	0
LINSEED			
Bold ready	41	12	0
Satna ready	40	12	0
September delivery	42	0	0
October delivery	42	8	0
Linseed Oil	23	12	0
CASTORSEEDS			
Bold ready	34	10	0
Small ready	36	6	0
Madras	36	10	0
September delivery	36	12	0
October	36	14	0
Oil first pressure	20	0	0
Bazar quality	19	0	0

Indian Cotton Figures

BOMBAY, Sept. 1.

	Bales
Export by Rail from 1st September '49 to 31st August '50	560161
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1949 to 31st August 1950	1006092
Same period last year	1225624
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 31st August 1950	610238
Same time last year	427487

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Sept. 2.

120 Ready Japan	7	10	0
150 Ready Japan	7	8	0
120 Ready Italy	7	6	0
150 Ready Italy	7	0	0
2/40 Staple Sept.	7	2	9
2/40 Staple Oct.	7	2	6

London Copra And Oil Firm

LONDON, September 1.

The Copra market was firm under sustained demand from Scandinavia and France with offers limited. Philippines bulk 362-1/2 dollars nominal, straits Dutch East Indies sellers at 109 sterling and buyers following advance quoting 108-1/2 sterling, Ceylon nominally indicated at 112 sterling all per ton September October shipment C.I.F.

Cocoanutoil was firm, straits in drums 152-1/2 resellers, in bulk 150 seller all sterling per ton September shipment C.I.F.

Singapore Pepper Firm

SINGAPORE, September 1.

Firm conditions prevailed throughout with sellers exgodown prices unchanged, black lampong at 755 and white muntok at 1,035 dollars per picul.

AMERICAN MARKETS

COTTON TRADERS AWAIT BUREAU REPORT

Wall Street Market Rules Firm

Following opening irregularities partly reflecting a readjustment of differences and trade buying versus hedges, prices sagged on increased commission house and profitting. Some selling against CCC cotton was also noted while mill demand was less evident.

At the same time traders were inclined to evenup commitments prior to long weekend. The market eventually steadied on improved trade support and short covering together with subsidence of offerings. Meanwhile some dealers believe that current prices largely discount the tightening supply situation.

Prices rallied early in the afternoon on spothouse buying presumably for mill account and short covering which encountered a temporary scarcity of offerings. The upturn however attracted renewed profittaking and scattered hedges with the majority of traders reluctant to extend commitments in view of the long weekend and the next government crop forecast. Ideas among some traders are that the report will show around ten million bales. The market closed barely steady with sales at around 200,000 bales.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	NEW YORK	NEW ORLEANS
OCTOBER	39.53	39.44
DECEMBER	39.52	39.39
MARCH	39.68	39.55
MAY	39.52	39.43
MIDDLE SPOT	40.33	39.20

NEW YORK HIGHEST October 39.54 at 2.59 p.m. Lowest 39.33 at 10.49 a.m.

Wall Street Market

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.

The particular firmness of Chrysler following the three dollar dividend announcement tended to revive interest in other sections. Thus despite weekend uncertainties, initial irregularity was converted into modest advance. Gains mostly ranging to one dollar or more prevailed in occasionally improved activity with best interest in leading motors, non-ferrous minings, chemicals, oils, containers, rubbers and specialities.

At noon the averages were industrials 218.05 and rails 63.09. While selected issues made further headway most of the list was checked by moderate weekend profittaking and into the final hour prices were fluctuating at or around the day's best. There were few changes in final dealings. The market closed firm.

American Tel and Tel	153-3/4
Anaconda Copper	33-3/4
Chase National Bank	37-5/8
General Electric	48
General Motors	89-1/8
International Nickel	33-3/4
National City Bank	43-3/4
N.Y. Central Railroad	14-1/8
Sinclair Oil	29-1/4
Socony Vacuum	20-7/8
Texas Co.	71-1/8
Union Carbide	44-5/8
U.S. Smelting	40-5/8
U.S. Steel common	38
Western Union	36 1/4 bid

CHICAGO GRAINS MARKET

Cash Wheat Firm

CHICAGO, September 1.

Prices advanced reflecting reports of firmness of the cash wheat market. Flour mills purchased wheat against large domestic flour business while exporters brought maize against sales overnight of 228,000 bushels to Ireland and expectations of sales to Italy today.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Sept. 2.44-3/4, December 2.30-1/4, March 2.33-1/4, May 2.31-1/2

London Pepper Prices Unchanged

LONDON, September 1.

The market was idle and unchanged with black lampong at 14sh, white muntok at 19sh and 6d shipping weight and white sarawak 20sh delivered weight all nominal September shipment per pound cif basis ports. Malabar afloat was 1.650sh and September shipment at 1.575sh nominal per cwt cif for United Kingdom.

Textile Shares Rise On Brussels Exchange

BRUSSELS, September 1.

The most striking feature of spot dealings here today was a new surge in textile shares, rises being numerous and frequently substantial. Metals, chemicals and colonials kept steady. Business elsewhere was quiet with most sections about steady. Union miniere on the forward market responded favourably to the metal's strength.

Paris Bourse Hesitant

PARIS, September 1.

The market is still hesitant and tending irregular with latest Korean news, including certain nervousness. Business was scattered and profittaking developed in sectors which have advanced lately, French shares chiefly suffering this respect. Rio Tinto's, royal Dutch and union corporation were foreigners that attracted attention by their good showing.

Amsterdam Stock Market Active

AMSTERDAM, September 1.

More activity mainly owing to professional weekend buying. State loans were steady after a lower opening. In industrials minor advances were predominating, oils gaining three points, shippings and Indonesians drawing attention on average one point higher. Americans were very quiet.

New York Pepper Steady

NEW YORK, September 1.

The market was steady with spots held at around 270 cents. Following are today's closing prices: Spot 2.70 asked. Old and new contract: Sept. 2.10 bid, Oct 1.95 nom. Nov. 1.75 nom, Dec 1.70 nom., Jan 1.60 nom., Feb 1.50 nom., White spot 3.10 nom.

N. Y. Silver Sales

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.

Open market dealings were well maintained with about 200,000 ounces moving at unchanged 73 cents per ounce.

London Stock Exchange

LONDON, Sept 1

2-1/2 p.c. British Consols	£ 71-1/8
3-1/2 p.c. Conversion Loan 1961	£ 95-1/4
4 p.c. Funding Loan 1960/90	£ 108-3/8
3-1/2 p.c. War Loan on or after Dec. 1, 1952	£ 94-13/16
Chartered Bank of India	£ 9 1/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	£ 74
National Bank of India	£ 32-3/8

Transactions on the London stock exchange are officially placed at 5,387.

General Buying For American Cotton

NEW YORK: September 1.

The futures market surged sharply forward under heavy and general buying reflecting the tightening statistical picture resulting from short crop prospects and the secretary of agricultures remarks that price controls were not now needed on domestically, produced agricultural products. Hedges against commodity credit corporation cotton were light initially but eventually expanded sharply as the market advanced.

However traders are predicting that sales from 1948 corporation pooled stocks will dwindle from now on because desirable grades have been depleted. Mill buying was extensive following heavy textile sales and reports that spinners were again accepting orders for cotton goods for deliveries extending into the second half of 1951. In the south demand for spot cotton particularly newcrop, was excellent with the basis very firm in the southeast.

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY September 2.

B. C. Rates I. T. D. D. 1/8 15/16 Ready.

B. C. Rates I. T. D. D. 1/8 29/32 up to 6 Months.

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/8 31/32 Ready.

London Banks Selling I. T. D. D. 1/8 15/16 up to 6 Months.

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/8 1/32 to 9th Month.

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/8 1/16 10th-12th Month.

London Banks Buying D.D. 1/8 1/16 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/8 3/32 4th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/8 1/8 7th-9th Month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/8 1/8 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/8 5/32 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/8 3/16 7th-9th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/8 5/32 to 6th Month.

London Banks Buying 120d/st 1/8 3/16 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st. 1/8 1/32 7th-9th Month.

New York B. C. Rate T. T. Rs 473 1/4 Montreal Rs. 435.

Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs 473 1/4 Montreal Rs. 435.

Banks Buying T. T. Rs 475 Montreal Rs 431 3/4.

Banks Buying D. D. Rs. 472 1/2 Montreal Rs. 429 3/4.

Banks Buying D. D. Rs. 473 3/4 L/C. Montreal Rs. 430 1/2.

Paris Banks Selling T. T. Pcs 7250.

Paris Banks Buying T. T. Pcs. 7500.

Amsterdam Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Fl 79.

Switzerland Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Pcs 90 1/4.

Belgium Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Pcs 1033.

Java Banks Selling I. T. D. D. Gilds. 79.

Hongkong Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 83 3/4.

Singapore Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 157.

Manila Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 238 3/4.

New York/London Cross Rate dol. 2.79 7/8 to 2.80 1/8. London/Afghanistan Cross Rate/Afghani Rs not quoted. London/Alexandria Cross Rate Pts 97 1/4 3/4. London/Amsterdam Cross Rate Fl 10.63-65. London/Bangkok Cross Rate Tel. 35. London/Belgium Cross Rate Pcs 139.90-140.10. London/Denmark Cross Rate Kr. 19.33-38. London/Hong Kong Cross Rate 1/2 27/32-1/2 15/16. London/Iran Cross Rate Rl. 89.40-91.00. London/Java Cross Rate Fl 10.63-65. London/Karachi Cross Rate 2/1.84-2/1.94. London/Lisbon Cross Rate Es 80.35. London/Manila Cross Rate Pes 5.80-85. London/Montreal Cross Rate dol. 3.07 3/4 3.08 1/4. London/New York Cross Rate dol. 2.79 7/8-2.80 1/8. London/Oslo Cross Rate Kr. 19.98-20.02. London/Paris Cross Rate Fcs. 979-981. London/Prague Cross Rate K. not quoted. London/Singapore Cross Rate 2/4 1/16-2/4 3/16. London/Stockholm Cross Rate Kr. 14.47-50. London/Switzerland Cross Rate Pcs. 12.23-12.26.

London Discts 3 Mos. 11/16 p.c.

London Discts 6 Mos 7/8 p.c.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money: Call 3/4 per cent, 3 Mos 1 per cent 6 Mos. 1-1/4 per cent 12 Mos. 1 1/2 per cent.

Tone: Easy.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Sept.

KARNAK:-	
Nov.	86.30 + 40
Jan.	86.15 + 15
Mar.	86.15 + 15
ASHMOUNI:-	
Oct.	73.00 + 20
Dec.	73.20—15
Dec.	73.20—15
Feb.	73.80—
Apr.	74.00—
Jun	74.00—

Leper Colony At Vahia

SURAT, Sept. 2 (PTI): The Government of Bombay will shortly start a 500-acre leper colony at Vania, six miles from Dharampur.

The lepers will be accommodated in a big house donated by the Maharaja of Dharampur. The Government will acquire about sixty acres of fruit groves and 500 acres of land, so that the colony will be self-sufficient. The segregated lepers will be taught arts small trade and agriculture.

The 8,478-ton British-India liner Rajpula, bound for Singapore, arrived in Penang yesterday from India with a smallpox case on board. Her 2,866 passengers were not allowed to land.

Calcutta Share Market

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2

The Calcutta Stock has fairly maintained its firm notes round coal, jute and miscellaneous industrial issues. The speculative counters also kept steady and unchanged. The volume of business was put through on a moderate basis. The following are today's final transactions upto 1-30 p.m.

Government Securities: 3 per cent Government Paper 96-12 small lot; 3 per cent loan 1963-65 100 small lot; 3 per cent loan 1957 101-4 small odd lot; 4 per cent loan 1960-70 109-3 small odd lot.

Cottons: Bengal Nagpore 20; Elgin Mills 16.

Coals: Bengal 560, Burrakur 15; Central India 5-2; New Beerbhoom 18-13; Raneegunge 9-5; South Karanpura 25-4; Western Bengal 5-10; West Laikdih 5-4.

Jutes: Alliance 230; Bally 288 small lot; Budge Budge 247; Howrah 37-10; India 190; Nuddea 84-8; Orient 233; Presidency 7-14.

Engineerings: Braithwaite and Co. 8-12; Indian Iron and Steel 34-7; Kumardhubi Eng. 7-9; Marshalls 8-14; Steel Corp 24-10.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corp 2-9; Indian Copper 2-14; Karanpura Development 19-4; Tavoy Tin annas 10; Dalmia Cement 6-4; Sone Valley 6-12; Calcutta Electric 16-8; New Asiatic Insurance 5-4 ct; Angelo Bros 30-4; Bararee Coke 25-2; British India Corp 9-2; Calcutta Tramways 20-3; F and C. Osler 4-15; Indian Aluminium 170; Martin Burn 17-7; Metal Corp 7-1; Titaghur Paper 26-15; Midnapore Zemindary 66; Assam Saws 8-6; India Steamship 8.

Sugars: Belsund 5-9; Carew and Co. 9-15; Murree Brewery 5-10.

Teas: East India 19-6; New Dooars 405; Singtom 3-12; Tepore 25.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Sept. 2.

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
2-1/3 per cent 1954	98	15	0
2-1/2 per cent 1955	99	13	0
2-1/2 per cent 1961	96	15	0
2-3/4 per cent 1960	99	4	0
2-3/4 per cent 1962	98	15	0
3 per cent 1976	95	12	0
3 per cent 1955 Con.	96	9	0
3 per cent 1951/54	101	1	0
3 per cent 1953/55	101	8	0
3 per cent 1957	101	8	0
3 per cent 1959/61	100	13	0
3 per cent 1963/65	99	14	0
3 per cent 1964	99	13	0
3 per cent 1966/68	99	11	0
3 per cent 1970/75	99	9	0
3-1/2 per cent 1954/59	104	0	0
4 per cent 1960/70	109	8	0
4-1/2 per cent 1955/60	109	12	0
4 per cent 1958/68	112	8	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
2 per cent Bombay 1962	99	4	0
2-3/4 per cent U.P. 1961	97	0	0
2-3/4 per cent Madras 1961	97	0	0
3 per cent Bombay 1955	100	12	0
3 per cent Bombay 1958	100	4	0
3 per cent Punjab 1952	100	0	0
3 per cent Madras 1952/53	100	11	0
3 per cent U.P 1952	100	8	0
3 per cent C.P 1952	100	8	0
3 per cent N.W F 1952	98	8	0
3 per cent U.P. 1961/66	99	8	0
MUNICIPAL			
2-1/4 per cent 1977	98	8	0
4 per cent B.P.I	109	12	0
4 per cent B Municipality	109	8	0
5 per cent B Municipality	113	0	0
6 per cent B. Municipality 1954	112	0	0

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK September 2.

New York cotton closed today 2nd September.

T. T. New York on London previous closing 2.79-7/8 to 2.80-1/8.

U. S. price of foreign silver previous closing 72-3/4 cents.

LONDON, September 2.

Silver spot and forward closed today.

LONDON EXCHANGES

T. T. London on Montreal 3.077 to to 2.8012.

T. T. Lonlon on Montreal, 3.0775 to 3.0825.

London 2/9 Exchanges India 1/594 to 1/6.06 New York in India closed stop discounts bank bills three months 11/16 per cent six months 7 8 per cent stop castorseed Bombay £64 nominal groundnuts Indian £64 3/4 nominal linseed Calcutta £72-3/4 nominal c and f terms. Silver and metals closed today.

London 2/9 Stock exchange closed today.

New York 2/9 Stock exchange closed today.

ALEXANDRIA, September2.

Alexandria cotton closed today.

JAPAN'S RE-ARMAMENT IS A CERTAINTY

Her Forces Will Be America's "Gurkha" Units In Case Of War

TOKYO, Sept. 2 .PTI): Japan's re-armament is a certainly and Japanese troops will be in action on almost every fighting front in the event of a major war in the Far East, according to high Japanese and Allied sources in Tokyo, writes M. Sivaram, PTI staff corespondent.

These sources believe that, despite the many technicalities involved, Japanese manpower and Japanese bases of operations will figure largely in a war between the United States and Soviet states and Soviet Russia, if and when it breaks out.

The exigencies of the situation that might develop, they believe, will far out-weight other considerations such as the controversy over the peace treaty, the reluctance of the Allied powers to permit Japan's re-armament and Japan's own constitutional difficulties over any more to resurrect her armed forces.

For, Japanese troops, when they take part in the next war, will be fighting, not for the Mikado and imperial Japan, but for MacArthur and the peace formula of the United Nations.

The Japanese are anxious to fill this role—even as America's "Gurkhas", for a start.

The Japanese army of the future—perhaps, America's "Gurkha" units to begin with—is already in the making, presumably in anticipation of a crisis.

This force is the special police reserve, of about 200,000 officers and men, now being organised in Japan and the orders of General MacArthur.

Recruitment has been brisk and hundreds of applicants, including many suspected Communists, have been rejected. The best of Japan's trained manpower, including ex-army personnel with the exception of purgues, are being forged into a new force—to safeguard internal security in Japan and to be utilised in any possible emergency.

Almost all shades of Japanese political thought seem to welcome the idea of re-armament and the raising of a fighting force. They think the future of Japan may be intimately tied up with this move.

Dilip Kumar Roy's Recital

NEW DELHI, Sept. 2 (UPI): Shri Dilip Kumar Roy, the celebrated singer of Arobindo Ashram, Pondicherry entertained here tonight an appreciative gathering, including several cabinet ministers with some of his famous songs. This programme of songs was specially gone though in celebration of the eve of the Janmastami festival at the residence of Shri K. M. Munshi, Food and Agriculture Minister.

The programme which lasted for about one hour was attended among others by Shri C. Rajagopalachari, Shri Hare Krushna Mehtab, Shri N. V. Gadgil, Shri K. Santhanam, Major-General Himatsinghji, and Shri Thirumal Rao.

Protest Against U. S. Bombing In Korea

Dr. Mulk Raj Anand, the convenor, the Hands-off-Asia Committee, has issued a resolution passed by the above Committee.

The resolution among others states: "The American Flying Fortresses have been heavily bombing Phyongyang, the capital city of Korean Peoples' Government, every day since July 23. They make daily aerial raids on the civilian population of defenceless cities such as Phyongyang, Chengdin, Wonsan and Konan, etc. They have destroyed the health resort in Onyan, where out of a thousand houses less than a third remained after the air-raids. An American bomb fell right on the house of the well-known Korean writer and journalist O Wan Muk, the talented editor of the "New Korea," with the result that O Wan Muk, his wife and their three children lost their lives.

This Committee calls upon all organisations and people who have concern for human life in Bombay to raise their voice of condemnation against these acts and demand that the Nehru Government put a stop to these inhuman actions through the Indian representative in the U.N.O."

OPERATION RAINBOW IN GERMANY

Allied Show Of Might

HEIDELBERG, Sept. 2 (PTI-Reuter): The first combined exercise ever held three Western Allies in Germany taking place this month, will incorporate the tactical lessons of Korea.

Conducted by the American "exercise Rainbow," will be largest staged by the Allies in Europe to date. More than 100,000 American, British and French troops will take part.

Its aim is to impress Allied preparedness upon the Germans, whose confidence has been visibly shaken since the outbreak of the Korean war.

"Rainbow" will start on September 11 with a mock armoured drive from the east of Frankfurt, the seat of the United Nations High Commission.

Bank Clerks To Meet Later

BOMBAY, Saturday: The conference of all-India bank employees which was to be held in the first week of September at Banares has been postponed. The exact date of the conference shall be fixed later.

WASHINGTON: The Defence Department announced yesterday that the total of notified battle casualties in Korea up to midnight of August 25 was 6,886.

This includes 443 killed in action, 3,889 wounded, 2,554 missing in action.

This was the first announcement of American causalties since August 7.

IMPEDIMENTS TO INDUSTRIES

Federation Of Indian Chambers To Draw Up List

NEW DELHI, Sept 2, (PTI): The Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry examined today a comprehensive note by the Federation's Secretariat listing the impediments in the way of various industries to increase production. It was decided that the list should be published and brought to the notice of the Government of India.

The Committee also discussed the industrial housing scheme of the Planning Commission and also questions relating to the Indian shipping, Vanaspati, industry etc.

The two-day meeting of the Committee concluded today, Mr. Tulsidas Kilachand presiding. Those present were Messrs. Shri Ram, K. D. Jalan, M. A Master, Ram Ratan Gupta, Ramanathan Chettiar, P. M. Chinai and Bawa Bachittar Singh.

Shakespearian Drama Again

HERAKLION (Crete), Sept. 2 (PTI-Reuter): Crete's "Romeo and Juliet", whose love affair brought this island to the brink of civil war, came out of ther mountain retreat to the brink of retreat early today and announced they were married on Friday.

Beautiful 22-year-old Thassoula Petraroghiorghis, and Constantine Refaloghiannis, presented themselves to a gendarmerie colonel who had claimed Mount Ida with a safe-conduct pass, expecting to meet only Thassoula. The girl's father, who had agreed that Thassoula should marry her "abductor" if she wished, claimed the marriage was invalid, and said he was taking to the hills "for revenge".

OPPOSITION TO MALABAR TENANCY BILL

Bar Association's Memorandum

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHORANUR, (By Air).

FURTHER criticism about the proposed Malabar Tenancy Reforms has come and the Government is now receiving stiff opposition to the Bill, especially from the landlord interests.

The Bar Association, Palghat, in a memorandum states that the conditions imposed in the Bill for eviction, namely that the tenant should not have been in possession of the land for a period of 12 years continuously and that the eviction will not reduce the total extent of the land in his possession to less than five acres, are quite unjust, since even under the existing tenancy law, the right of the landlord to evict the tenant has been circumscribed within the narrowest possible limit, that is, when the landlord cannot maintain himself and his family without cultivating the land himself.

According to the memorandum, 82 per cent of the holdings in Malabar are of less than five acres. Out of the remaining 18 per cent of holdings, of which 7 per cent are, again, of between five and ten acres, some at least have been in the possession of the tenants for 12 years or more and as such cannot be evicted under the new Bill. The period of five years of grace allowed in the Bill thus become quite illusory when it comes into practice. The memorandum, therefore, demands that the above conditions should be removed from the Bill.

FAIR RENT

As regards reduction of rent from 2/3 to 1/2 the net produce, the memorandum asserts that there is no case for such a reduction, since the Raghavayya Committee, the Kuttikrishna Menon Committee and the Raghavendra Rao Report have all fixed 2/3 of the net produce as fair rent. Malabar, according to the memorandum, is a land of small proprietors who depend on the income they get from the land for their livelihood. Most of them have only an income of 50 to 100 paras of paddy a year. Under the proposed legislation, their income will be reduced by 33 1-3 per cent. This will be disastrous to the community as a whole.

The memorandum, also, demands that the cultivation expenses allowed when calculating the net produce must be reduced to 15 paras per acre instead of 22 paras as per the proposed legislation. It wants the fair rent of dry land to be fixed as three times the assessment of land or 1/10 of the net produce, whichever is higher.

Regarding renewal fees, which have been abolished according to the proposed Bill, the Bar Association demands that it should be fixed at one year's fair rent.

ECONOMIC BOARD'S DEMAND

The Malabar Economic Development Board at its meeting held this week considered about the Tenancy Bill in detail and put forward certain suggestions regarding changes to be made in it.

The Board, after mature consideration of the Bill, said that there should be no change in the rent of wet lands payable to the landlord. It should be 2/3 of the net produce as per the existing tenancy law. In fixing the fair rent, the cultivation expenses should be 15 paras of paddy and not 22 paras per acre as proposed in the new Bill. The Board as an alternative also suggested that the fair rent should be fixed as half the gross produce, the landlord being made liable to pay the land revenue. The Board wanted the tenant to pay a sheaf of hay for every para of paddy he has to give the landlord. It demanded that the existing law regarding eviction should be maintained and that the tenant should not be given the option to pay the rent in cash.

RESURGENT FAITH MUST SHAPE OUR BEING

Superstition Or Superman Will Not Help Us

WE know—with a certainty undreamt of by our forebears—the workings of nature; we understand, with a marvellous degree of comprehension, the Natural Laws that govern the Universe. We know so much—but believe in so little. We have knowledge, but we have not faith.

We understand something of the physical processes of life, but we have not the faith to live vibrantly; the beliefs that alone can make life glorious have slipped out of our grasp. That is a fair picture of the Twentieth Century writes Robert Heap in "Psychology".

Maybe we have been too pre-occupied with the material world and its often gilded pretensions and shams, worshipping at the shrine of materialism until we have lost our spiritual vision. Maybe we have dwelt so long upon the means of life that we have forgotten how to live. Yet life, on the material basis alone is bound to become too much for us. For without faith, we cannot truly live. It is the very breath of the spirit. Nevertheless, we seem to be living in an age that is fast suffocating.

I do not think I am over-painting the picture. Look where we will and we find evidence in plenty that ours is an age of little faith.

At the turn of the Century, Man dreamt that the key of science would unlock the door to larger life. Two World Wars and the intervening years of desolation have disillusioned humanity. We know now that more power without increasing wisdom can only lead to a Human Gethsemane.

Just as long as the spiritual forces of mankind are lower in morale than those devoted to material grandeur and glory, then the darkness that hangs over the world to-day will continue.

In the years between the wars, Man turned more and more to political expedients as the means of happier, richer life. This led to the worship of a super-man as personified by Hitler and Mussolini.

Today, slowly perhaps, but surely for all that, people are realising that politics and social experiments alone cannot put a nobler life within the individual's grasp.

Faith, Our Guide

What then are we to believe? Where can we turn for aid? That is the theme song of our Century. Men and women, bewildered by present-day happenings are longing for something in which they can believe—something on which to pin their faith. Their existence needs a prop; they seek a purpose in life, a cause to which they can dedicate themselves. They need a new vision of life in order to make existence bearable.

And who offers them guidance?

Not the churches, who are still, in the main, fighting battles that were lost nearly a century ago.

Not the scientists, who are busy extending their empire in the realm of the material, unconcerned with the affairs or heartaches of the common man.

Not the writers, artists or poets. They are mirroring the life they see around them, or seeking escape from the pressure of events by flight into fantasy.

Not the statesmen or politicians. They are concerned merely with the re-ordering of the community, not with the resurgence of the individual.

Not the business men. It is hardly their affair, and they are, as a class, fighting for existence against a philosophy that even denounces the instinct of self-preservation.

Man is, indeed, a pathetic figure. Even the kindly moon mocks him. For science has tried to strip it of romance, and painstakingly explains that the silver magic that entrances us on a night is merely a dead fragment of burnt-out ash, reflecting the all-consuming fire that rags in that other celestial body we call the sun.

We tend to believe only in what we can see of touch. And without belief in a spiritual force behind material manifestations, life becomes bitter, arid and futile.

Orphans Of Storm

Man, today, gazes upon a world seething with international strife and misunderstanding, with nations poisoned by the virus of suspicion, jealousy and hate. He looks at his fellow man and what does he see? Human beings storm-tossed upon the ocean of uncertainty, striving hard to reach an unknown—perhaps non-existent—harbour, without the compass of faith or the driving power of conviction. He peers into his own heart and finds it heavy with the burdens of past failures and unaccomplished ends. He looks into his own mind, and finds dim uncertainty and nagging insufficiency. He looks into the past, at Man groping towards the light, and never quite departing from the shadows. He glances into the future, and all is dark and menacing.

Such a picture is not overdrawn. For we are without faith. We are like some vast, man-made machine of terrific possibilities, perfect in every detail—a veritable work of genius. For all that, it is a useless mass of metal until some driving power is applied that makes it work. Faith is the motive power of men and can exert a controlling influence over them. It may be argued that works are more important than faith. But surely faith comes first and works afterward. Until one believes one does not act; in accordance with his faith, so will be his deeds.

For Modern Man

The most urgent needed today is a re-birth of faith. None of us is complete in himself. Men or women cannot entirely sustain themselves. A cripple uses a crutch to help him to hobble along. And in a more subtle sense we all use a crutch to help us along through life. Faith can be another word for that crutch. Sometimes the crutch is knocked from under us. We may lose our money, friends may prove untrue or our ambitions may be frustrated with the result that we flounder in the black slime of depression and despair. Most of us have had these experiences some time or another. When we experience that deep sense of inadequacy, when we feel we cannot live up to our hopes, ambitions or obligations, let us ask ourselves who is there among us who is adequate alone? We all need a crutch. We all need faith.

Where can we find such faith? Where can Twentieth Century Man find anything in which he can believe, so that it re-awakens him to new and vigorous endeavour? It is not for the Twentieth Century to conceive God as being a white-haired grandfather, alternating between moods of sweet benevolence and raging hatred. Nor can modern Man accept the facile faith in automatic progress through the power of human ingenuity, or in evolution under the drive of scientific discovery alone. And in this Atomic Age it is not easy to have faith in Man's own greatness. The many complexities of our civilisation, the vast demands made upon us, the great disasters that have overtaken us, and the dark shadows of the future, all combine to deprive Man of much of his faith in himself.

What then remains? There remains the concept of an irresistible Life Force, whose energies we can tap for our own advancement; the concept of the Ulversal Mind, of which we are part, and upon which we can draw freely of wisdom, power and creative energy to make our lives worth while. And these concepts are based, not upon wishful thinking, but upon the bed-rock of scientific facts.

Confirmed By Modern Science

The concept of the irresistible Life Force squares up with the recent discoveries of science. Many cherished convictions of the past have vanished under the pitiless searchlight of scientific enquiry, just as the out-and-out materialism of the Nineteenth Century had to give way to the more 'spiritual' conceptions of the present-day scientists.

Today, the greatest names in the fields of Physics Biology, Mathematics and Astronomy subscribe to the fundamental tenet of this great Life Force. In other words the means whereby we can find the richer life are not the untried, untested, "fancy" ideas of well-meaning theorists, but are scientifically sound, workable methods whereby we can succeed, rise above environment and make our lives happier.

There actually does exist a purposive Creative Intelligence in the Universe—working for the most part below the level of consciousness—and we are in touch with it through the medium of our own Subconscious Minds; through contact with this wonderful Energy, the individual can flood his own being with power, drive and inspired endeavour that will lead him to a more satisfying way of life.

Mind and Mental Energy are the most tremendous forces in the Universe and we can all contact and use them for our good.

Professor Eddington's view of the Universe follows closely on these lines. In his book, The Nature of the Physical World, he conceives the Universe as the raw material of mind below the level of consciousness, with "islands" that rise to the level of consciousness. His conclusion is that: "We must postulate something indefinite—but yet continuous with our mental nature".

Similarly, Sir James Jeans holds the view that the Universe bears witness to the workings of a mind that has kinship with our own. He postulates that the apparent objectivity of things is due to their subsisting in the mind of some "Eternal Spirit". (The Mysterious Universe).

Max Planck—one of the greatest physicists of the century—asserts: "Consciousness I regard as fundamental—everything we regard as existing postulates consciousness".

There we have the testimony of some of the greatest minds of our Age, upholding the general view that the Universe is a manifestation of Creative Intelligence—of Mind—and that we as conscious beings are in touch with, and can to some degree share, the vast Energy of the Mind that brought uncounted world into being, that sustains the Universe, that created out of thought alone the vast bodies that fill the depths of space, that gave birth to the myriad forms of life we know upon our own planet.

These are some of the facts upon which the practical lessons of Psychology are based. The belief which is founded upon these facts is the belief in Mind, in Mind attuned to the Infinite, in the wisdom, power, inspiration and practical assistance which each one of us can draw from the Universal Mind.

Is not this something in which we can believe? Would not a faith, built upon such a certainty, enable us to climb out of the Slough of Despond and advance with new vigour and courage towards a new, more satisfying life?

Question Mark

The one great characteristic of our Age is the ability to answer questions.

Necessity posed the question: "How can we travel with greater speed, with more safety, from place to place?" Man produced the answer in the shape of the horse, the railway, the motor-car and the aeroplane.

Convenience asked the question: "How can we live longer—more comfortably—more securely"? Medical Science produced the answer; social planning and insistence upon the laws of hygiene have provided a solution that is almost complete.

So, with increasing certainty and greater accuracy, modern Man has answered the riddles which have puzzled his forebears for centuries. But the ability to answer questions does not mean that we have succeeded in solving the only riddle that matters. The posers we have so far successfully faced mainly concern the physical Universe; they deal with the analysis, classification and general laws affecting matter. Yet, in the realm of mind—of spirit—we are little better at returning the right answers than

..(Continued on Page 38)

IN KNOWLEDGE, WE ARE THE HEIRS OF THE CENTURIES, EXULTING IN OUR POWER, AS PROUD AS CONQUERORS, RICH BEYOND MEASURE—MASTERS OF OUR ENVIRONMENT. WE HAVE TAMED THE ELEMENTS, HARNESSED, FOR OUR CONVENIENCE, THE GREAT UNTAPPED ENERGIES OF THE UNIVERSE, PENETRATED THE SURFACE OF MATTER TO FIND THE ELUSIVE REALITY BEYOND.

IN KNOWLEDGE WE ARE SUPREME! BUT IN FAITH WE ARE WEAK, POOR, MISERABLE AND HALF-DEFEATED, AND ALL THE POWER THAT KNOWLEDGE BESTOWS CANNOT COMPENSATE US FOR THE LOSS OF FAITH. FOR FAITH IS LIFE—WITHOUT IT, THERE IS ETERNAL NIGHT.

QUEEN OF JEWELS

Wearing a million dollars worth of jewels—and a bathing suit is lovely Sherry Carson after she had been chosen as the 1950 Queen of Jewels by 3,500 members of the Bowery Jewellers Exchange and was crowned on a throne in the sky—the top of the Manhattan bridge. The necklace alone is worth a quarter of a million dollars. The jewels come from the Rothschild collection.

OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

MEDICAL RELIEF TO VILLAGES

Need For Inter-State Co-operation

THE Health Minister's Conference, held here during the week, discussed some important problems affecting the Welfare of Indian masses. The Health Minister, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur presided. The six-item agenda included the consideration of reports of the Committee on the indigenous system of medicines and Homoeopathy, the Organisation of an all-India Health Service, the establishment of a Central Council of Health to place the periodical Health Minister's Conference on permanent footing and the role of voluntary organisations in the development of health services and training of health personnel.

India is a country of villages. The purpose of any welfare state should be to extend health services to the countryside. The problem facing the Government, however is how to reach the villages. The private practitioners are rooted in the urban areas and state health services so far have largely been concentrated in the cities. Looking at the problem from the rural angle, the consideration by the conference of two reports and of the role of voluntary organisations could provide some solution. It will be generally admitted that quacks have infiltrated the profession of Vaids, Hakims and Homoeopaths.

The recommendation of the two Committees for an All-India legislation for the registration of people who have been practicising Ayurveda, Unani, Homoeopathy and other systems of medicine for a specified number of years and the banning of practice thereafter by unregistered persons should be generally welcomed. The Conference also discussed the problems of training and research in the branches of medicine.

Inter-State Co-operation

The proposed all India Health Service will be concerned with public health work, medical education and medical research. Prevention of the inter-State spread of disease, control of the purity and quality of food and drugs which enter into inter-State Commerce, the collection and tabulation of essential vital statistic on an uniform basis throughout the country—these are some of the many subjects in the public health field in which close co-operation betwen the Centre and the States is essential. In the educational sphere the establishment and maintenance of uniforms standards of training throughout the country is necessary. As regards medical research, it is obvious that the limitations imposed by administrative boundaries should not be permitted to interfere with the programme of study that may be undertaken For instance, a study of the epidemiology of cholera will require to be broad based enough to cover endemic and epidemic conditions and the programme of research that is organised will therefore have to be undertaken on an inter-State basis, as the disease is endemic in certain parts of the States of West Bengal and Madras, while in many other parts of India this disease appears periodically in epidemic form. In regard to the preventive health work, medical education and medical research, a free exchanges of personnel between the Centre and the States would be of distinct advantage to both the Centre and the constituent units. It is in the States that the major opportunities lie for acquiring experience in all the spheres of health activity. At the same time the Centre provides certain special facilities to officers from the States. International health work and the opporunities it offers for contacts with the outer world and its health problems will undoubtedly help to widen the range of experience of such officers.

The existing Central institutions such as the Malaria Institute of India and the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, the proposed All-India Medical Institute and the Central Leprosy Institute, will all provide facilities for a free flow of workers between the Central and State institutions to the advantage of all concerned.

For certain health services, e.g. those relating to maternity and child welfare, the schoolgoing population, tuberculosis, venereal diseases, leprosy and the common infectious diseases, a combination of curative and preventive work is essential for securing adequate results. Such services came into being in all progressive countries as an essential function of local health authorities as distinct from general medical relief, which continued to be a task shared by voluntary bodies in charge of hospitals with the independent medical profession. It is, therefore, necessary that the proposed all India Health Service should cover the field of public health (only senior posts, e.g., District Health Officer and above), medical education, medical research and the superior posts in the specialised services mentioned above. If this is done the staff recruited will be of a high standard and the facilities that will become available for exchange between the Centre and the States will help to promote efficiency.

Voluntary Effort

The value of voluntary organisation in the field of Public Health is generally realized and the State Governments have been repeatedly asked to utilize their services for the expansion of health activity in all its aspects. The need for such utilisation is emphasised by two considerations. The first is that the resources of Governments are quite inadequate to meet the pressing health needs of the people. The second is that these voluntary agencies are in a position to make valuable contributions to supplement governmental effort. Attention is drawn to the high standard of performance by missionary organisations. These Christian Misions draw largely on foreign countries for funds and for expert health personnel and the advantage to be derived from both is obvious. When the resources of State Governments are deplorably short in relation to the needs of their people, is it not wise to encourage such voluntary effort with grants from public funds and thus bring into being institutions or health services which may, otherwise, have to wait a long time before they can be established? In this connection it may be mentioned that the Missionary authorities of a medical teaching institution undertook recently to raise it to the status of a college and to find one half of the total cost from abroad. The Central Government also undertook to make a contribution of Rs. 12 1/2 lakhs and the financial help required from the State Government was thus reduced considerably. Is it not wrong to throw away such a chance?

There seems to be an undercurrent of mistrust of Christian missionary effort through the fear of proselytisation as one of the primary motives behind the work of all the Missions in India. It is time that the Missions took special pains to dispel such fears wherever they exist. What is required is the adoption of the spirit of service and of the mode of life embodied in the Christian ideal. There is no doubt that the Missionaries themselves have begun to accept this point of view in an increasing measure and, if the proper approach is made, there is no reason at all why mistrust and fear, wherever they exist, should not be dispelled. If in the past such sources of misunderstanding have hampered active collaboration between Governments and missionary organisations, the need is all the greater for concerted effort on the part of all concerned to remove these difficulties. In any event medical misionary institutions have not in fact contributed towards proselytisation. This activity is always in the hands of the evangelical workers.

Source Of Friction

Another source of friction between Christian Missionary Organisations and State Health Authorities appears to be the desire of the former to reserve most of the admissions in their medical schools and colleges to Christian students. An important reason for such reservation is that the Christian Medical institutions in the country are largely manned by Christian doctors and nurses. The salary scales that are offered and other conditions of service are not generally so attractive as those available in Government Service and the need for the recruitment of suitable persons who will contribute, through their devotion to profesional duties and through the upholding of the Christian spirit of service, to the maintenance of a high standard of performance is the reason advanced for this preferential selection of Christians to the posts. A continuous supply of such recruits necessitates, it is pointed out, the reservation of a large proportion of admissions to Christian students. There is undoubtedly force in these arguments. But there is equally the need for dispelling suspicion and for promoting understanding and active cooperation between Government and Christian missionary organisations. It should not be difficult for Governments, in consultation with such organisations in their territories, to reach a decision regarding the percentage of admissions to be thrown open to non-Christians.

The selection can be rigorous so as to take in only those who can be expected to fit into the structure of the institutions and to work in harmony with the other members of the staff.

Question Of Registration

Another matter of importance is the question of registration of foreign doctors from countries which do not have reciprocity with India in regard to medical qualifications Without such registration these doctors cannot form members of the staff of medical schools or colleges or of associated hospitals. Registration is equally necessary for joining the establishment of other medical institutions receiving grants-in-aid from Government. Further under the Drugs Act, certain important drugs can be prescribed only by registered medical practitioners. In the circumstances registration is of vital importance if the proper type of foreign doctor or nurse is to be brought into the country

The question may naturally be asked as to why India should go out of her way to accord the privilege of registration to the nationals of countries which refuse to give the same privilege to Indians. The answer to this is that India's decision on the question should be governed mainly by her own interests. The withholding of registration is usually the result of the country concerned being unwilling to permit foreign doctors to compete with its own nationals for a share of medical practice.

In the negotiations which the Indian Medical Council conducted with a number of other countries for the reciprocal recognition of medical qualifications, it was made clear by more than one country that recognition would be accorded for Indian qualifications in respect of such purposes as post-graduate studies and that the bar was placed only in regard to medical practice without naturalisation. India has no desire to seek reciprocity with foreign countries in order to promote a flow of Indian doctors into those countries, it is claimed here. India can ill-afford to spare those she had. At the same time, if India were to make a reasonably rapid progress in the fields of medical and nursing education and particularly in the sphere of post-graduate studies, an expansion of existing facilities on an adequate scale will depend on not shutting her doors on suitable medical and nursing experts from other countries, even though the condition of reciprocity were not fulfilled. It is argued that with the services of such experts now available without payment of salary through W.H.O. UNICEF and possibly in the near future through President Truman's Point-4 Programme and with every likelihood of the continuance of such help in future. India should be all the more willing to accept their services and place no obstacles in their way by refusing to grant registration of their qualifications. It was in pursuance of these views that the Indian Medical Council at its meeting in February this year passed a resolution recommending to State Medical Councils the desirability granting registration to foreign doctors holding qualifications from countries without reciprocity with India, on the distinct understanding that such doctors would not practise medicine in this country for personal gain. Thus the interests of the Indian practitioners were fully safeguarded and the way was thrown open to State Medical Councils to accord registration to those who serve in missionary institutions or others who come to this country under the auspices of international organisations or of the Government of U.S.A. as mentioned earlier. It is a matter for regret that one or two State Medical Councils have refused to accept the recommendation of the Indian Medical Council and have turned down the requests for registration in certain highly deserving cases. This unfortunate interference with a policy enunciated by the India Medical Council with the full concurrence of the Central Government will not, of course, be permitted to continue indefinitely it is felt here. When the proposed amendment of the Indian Medical Council Act is undertaken, necessary provision will be made to ensure that this principle is duly given legal sanction. In the meantime it is suggested here that State Governments should use their powers of regulating the functions of State Medical Councils in order to prevent such undesirable refusal of registration from taking place. The needs of the people committed to their charge and their proper fulfilment must be the ruling factor in all decisions taken by the Central and State Government

Sigcol
GLASS
SIGCOL GLASS IS THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTOR TO BUILD THE MODERN LABORATORIES AND INDUSTRIES
THE
SCIENTIFIC INDIAN GLASS CO LTD
6 CHURCH LANE - CALCUTTA

LAMP REDUCES ODORS

OZONE a form of oxygen, is natural substance which has the effect of neutralizing many objectionable odors. Now it can be produced at the flick of a switch by a new, four-watt lamp developed by American electrical engineers

The new lamp, with a glass bulb less than one and one half inches in diameter, gives off enough ozone to mask odors in areas up to 1,000 cubic feet It is designed so that it allows the free escape of ozone while shielding the eyes from the ultraviolet energy generated by the lamp.

The lamps, produced by the General Electric Company are being built into automatic clothes dryers to give clothes a fresh clean odor. They also are being used in refrigerators, and beverage vending machines It is expected that the lamps will eventullay find wide usage in homes, offices, and other living and work areas.—USIS.

Free And Fair Elections

SYSTEM OF VOTING MUST NOT FAVOUR ONLY ONE PARTY

In this article, Sri Jaya Prakash Narayan, the Socialist leader, analyses critically the whole system of delimitation of constituencies and voting for the General Elections to be held middle of next year.

BY JAYA PRAKASH NARAYAN

IT will be recalled that a conference was held recently on "Free and Fair Elections" at Bombay under the presidentship of the famous liberal leader, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, for some time our High Commissioner in the Commonwealth of Australia.

That Conference did a good deal to focus and crystallise public opinion on the important issues involved; and its Memorandum seems to have found general acceptance and served as a guide to opposition parties in formulating their proposals for the Chief Election Commissioner. If the press reports are to be relied upon, the Chief Election Commissioner himself has expressed opinion very identical on several points with the Bombay Memorandum.

However, one single conference cannot be enough to create adequate public opinion, particularly in a country where the public is so unaccustomed to democracy and its problems. The work begun at Bombay must therefore be continued and enlarged.

With this end in view, the Bombay Conference set up a Standing Committee on Free and Fair Elections, with Dr. Paranjpye as chairman and Shri Naushir Bharucha, Bombay Municipal Corporator and Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Association; Shri S. G. Vaze, General Secretary of the All-India Civil Liberties Union and Shri K. K. Menon, Secretary of the Parliamentary Board, Socialist Party, as the secretaries. The office of the Standing Committee is at National House, 6 Tulloch Road, Fort, Bombay.

This All-India Standing Committee, while it will be able to continue the good work of the Conference, will not be enough by itself. Therefore, it is proposed to set up State Standing Committees on Free and Fair Elections, constituted of representatives of opposition parties and other leading public men.

These committees will watch, guide and co-ordinate all activities in furtherance of the objective of ensuring free and fair elections.

6-Point Programme

The Bombay Memorandum laid down a six-point programme about which there is constant need to educate public opinion. There are two issues however on which there is urgent need to concentrate immediately.

These issues are: (a) delimitation of constituencies and (b) the system of voting.

In every State the Government concerned is in the process of preparing a concrete picture of delimitation of constituencies. In some of the States, at conferences called by the Election Commissioner, it was revealed that the official proposals for delimitation were utterly devoid of any guiding principle and were drafted merely to suit party ends or intra-party conveniences.

Constituency delimitation is just the sphere where "gerrymandering" at its worst can be practiced, an there is evidence already that as in other spheres here too the Congress has no desire to act with fairness.

It has been found that according to the official proposals even small areas, such as thanas in Bihar, have been split up and joined together artificially to other areas in order merely to suit the interests of the likely Congress candidates who may belong to this or that caste or power-group.

Unless, therefore, a concerted effort is made in every state so that delimitation is carried out in accordance with well-defined principles and not to suit party conveniences, the ruling party will succeed in perpetrating a fraud upon the electorate and vitiate the elections by "gerrymandering."

The principles to be universally accepted to govern delimitation should be: (a) that as far as possible existing administrative units should not be split (b) where, from population considerations, an excess area has to be split from an administrative unit it must be added on to another contiguous and most convenient administrative unit

Call To Oppositionists

I shall advise opposition parties not to wait quietly till the official schemes of delimitation are published but to prepare their own schemes and after co-ordinating their proposals send as far as possible agreed schemes to the proper quarters. When the government have finally cooked up their schemes, it might be too late to have them amended.

The question of the system of voting is even more important. It appears from public comments that the importance of this question is not adequately realised nor are the issues properly understood.

The Bombay Conference advocated single-member constituencies for the House of the People and three-member constituencies for the State Assemblies. The system of voting advocated was the cumulative vote in order that the assemblies might be properly representative of the electorate.

Scylla And Charybdis

The object of elections under a democracy is not merely to return the majority to power, but also to enable the minority — at any rate the substantial political minorities — to be represented. Nothing is so destructive of democracy as one-party rule.

It is true that if proportional representation is carried to its end, it leads to instability of representatives institutions and to weakness of government. But the proposal of the Bombay Conference was mindful of this danger.

Three-member constituencies with cumulative voting would still ensure stability and strong government and allow at the same time substantial minorities polling more than 25 per cent of the votes to be represented.

It appears, however, that Delhi has made up its mind on this issue and we are going to have single-member constituencies.

Speaking for myself, I am prepared to accept that as second choice.

But, it is also known that, in view of the reservation of seats for the Scheduled and Tribal Castes, some constituencies must of necessity be multi-membered. It is here that the Congress is trying sleekly to carve out a number of "pocket boroughs" for itself and defeat democracy. This is being done by attempting to introduce the distributive system of voting in these plural constituencies.

First the Congress waxes eloquent on the evils of the multi-member system and decides in favour of single-member constituencies, then it brings in multi-member constituencies as necessary evils and further multiplies the evil by introducing the distributive vote.

The Difficulty

The difficulty is that the public at large, including even its educated section, firstly, does not understand the different systems of voting and their comparative merits, and secondly, is not sufficiently interested in these technical issues to be able to influence official policy. The Congress is trying to take the utmost advantage of this lack of public understanding and interest, but not the interest of the nation.

If we honestly intend to build up a democracy in India, proper representation of the people must be one of our particular cares. The single-member system is not a very sound system of representation, but as it has other advantages, it might be accepted as a second choice.

But to combine multi-member constituencies with the distributive vote is to combine the disadvantages of both the single and plural systems and at the same time eliminate the advantages of both.

In the case of single-member constituencies, the system of voting has no difficulties, except where the second poll is in vogue. But due to the expense and trouble involved in the second poll, the simple majority vote is the usual practice; i.e. of several contestants the one securing the largest vote is elected, irrespective of whether or not the number of votes secured by him forms a majority of the total votes cast.

Where Minorities Stand

Because of the smallness of single-member constituencies and the comparative small expenditure involved, minority parties are able to nurse some of these constituencies and poll majority votes in them and thus secure representation for themselves in the legislatures.

In plural constituencies, however, these advantages do not exist for the minority parties. Therefore, any proper system of voting for these constituencies must be such that at least substantial minority opinions are represented in the legislature.

Under the distributive system, no matter how many seats there are in a plural constituency the majority party — even though it has a bare majority — will capture all the seats.

It seems to be the intention of the Congress that the plural constituencies should be two-membered. Now suppose there are a hundred voters in such a constituency and 51 out of them are supporters of the Congress and 49 of the party A. These hundred voters have to elect two representatives using the distributive vote. According to that system each voter has as many votes as there are seats in the constituency, but he cannot give more than one vote to a candidate.

This would mean that while 51 adult citizens would have two representatives in the legislature, or 25.5 would have one representative each, 49 adult citizens would go completely unrepresented! Can any thing be more unfair?

Resist 'Fraud'

By introducing distributive voting in two-member constituencies the Congress is attempting by a sleight-of-hand as it were to just double its strength. This fraud upon democracy must be resisted. Whatever other system of voting is adopted, the distributive system must never be allowed.

The Bombay Conference advocated three-member constituencies with the cumulative vote. The restrictive vote may do equally well.

Let these systems oe properly understood so that the public might induce Parliament to legislate wisely and justly on this important question. The cumulative and restrictive vote are crude forms of proportional representation They are opposed on the ground that they lead to multiplicity of parties and weakness and instability of government.

Firstly, these objections have little application in the case of three-member constituencies with cumulative or restrictive voting; and secondly, these pleas should not be made the justification for giving the Congress, which is the majority party today, such a terrific weightage.

Under the cumulative system every voter has as many votes as there are seats in a plural constituency, but he is permitted to distribute his votes as he likes among candidates of his choice. He might cumulate and give all his votes to one candidate or distribute them in the proportion he likes. In a three-member constituency, he might give all his three votes to one candidate, or two to one and one to another, or one vote each to three candidates of his choice.

Under either of these systems in three or even two member constituencies, a substantial minority more than 25 per cent in one case and 33 per cent in the other, have a chance of being represented. Nor are these systems so complicated that even the illiterate voters cannot be trained to use them. Certainly, they do not require any higher understanding than the distributive vote.

What Parties Must Do

It is true that parties entering the contest must estimate their strength properly so as to determine how many candidates they must set up. But this has no relation to the backwardness of the electorate itself.

There is thus no case against the cumulative or restrictive systems of

(Continued on page 31)

'WE'LL SOON FIND OUT'

Little in 'The Nashville Tennessean'

NASIK BALKAN-JI-BARI

My dear Sisters & Brothers.

THE work of the Silver Jubilee celebrations is progressing well and is increasing by leaps and bounds. The most important thing that I wish to bring to your notice is that the dates for the celebrations have been changed, and the ones now fixed are 29th October to 5th November, 1950, both days inclusive.

The following programme has been tentatively fixed for the purpose:—

29th October:—A nuge procession of children. It will have all kinds of novelties — Baba Gadies, Tricycles, Victorias, Motor Cars, Trucks, Lorries, Camel Carts, Bullock Carts and even Donkey Carts, flags, banners and placards; different kinds of music bands; some parties may go singing and dancing; some children to be in fancy dresses. The procession will end at a place where a mammoth meeting will be arranged.

30th October:—Inauguration of the children's arts and handicrafts exhibition containing different kinds of exhibits interesting to children, such as toys, visual aid instructions, books in different languages, etc., etc. The exhibition will last up to 5th November.

31ST OCTOBER:—Fire-works, etc., at night;

1ST NOVEMBER:—Children's Entertainments;

2ND NOVEMBER:—Children's Collection Day;

3RD NOVEMBER:—Some other entertainments, Bal Melas, Anand Bazars etc.;

4TH NOVEMBER:—Children's Sports;

5TH NOVEMBER:— Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference.

For the above-mentioned programmen different sub-committees have been formed, and sub-committees have also been formed for publicity and propraganda, volunteers and hospitality to guests.

It is proposed to bring out on this occasion a Silver Jubilee Souvenir. It will contain messages of great personalities and an account and history of our organisation and some of our future plans and aspirations. To make this Souvenir a representative one it is requested that all the Balkan-ji-Bari Units should send a short history of their work, particulars of membership, etc., and photographs—specially of children in action.

It is intended that the above-mentioned items of programme (which are tentative for the present) may be carried out by all the Units at their places. If necessary, co-operation may be obtained from other Institutions and persons as well, for this special occasion. Literature and other materials — posters, leaflets, pamphlets, special stamps, etc., are being prepared and these will be sent to all the Units as soon as they are ready.

Particular attention may be drawn to the collections that we want to make on this occasion. It is proposed to collect at least ten lakhs of rupees for building a National Headquarters to serve as a Model Children's Centre for the whole of India, in Bombay. All the collections made on this occasion, therefore, will have to be sent to the All-India Silver Jubilee Celebrations Committee.

There is hardly any time left, and all the Units are requested to proceed with making arrangements for the celebrations as soon as possible. If they are not able to carry out all the items of the programme, they may try and carry out as many of them as possible.

The All-India Balkan-ji-Bari will celebrate the functions in co-operation with the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari at Bombay, but for collections etc. it will depend on the co-operation of all the Units throughout India. It is hoped also that no unit will go unrepresented at the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference proposed to be held on the 5th November. Each Unit may send two representatives, each Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari five representatives, and all members of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari are cordially invited to attend it. Lodging and board arrangements will be made free, but a small delegate's fee may be fixed.

A special request is made on this occasion to all friends kindly to try and collect and send as many exhibits as possible for the proposed exhibition.

We are sure every worker of the Balkan-ji-Bari will co-operate wholeheartedly in making this auspicious and memorable occasion a grand success.

Balkan-ji-Bari

It has been decided to celebrate the Children's Day (birthday anniversies of Balkan-ji-Bari, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant) this year on Sunday, the 1st October. The Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Units will celebrate the Day jointly at Santa Suz.

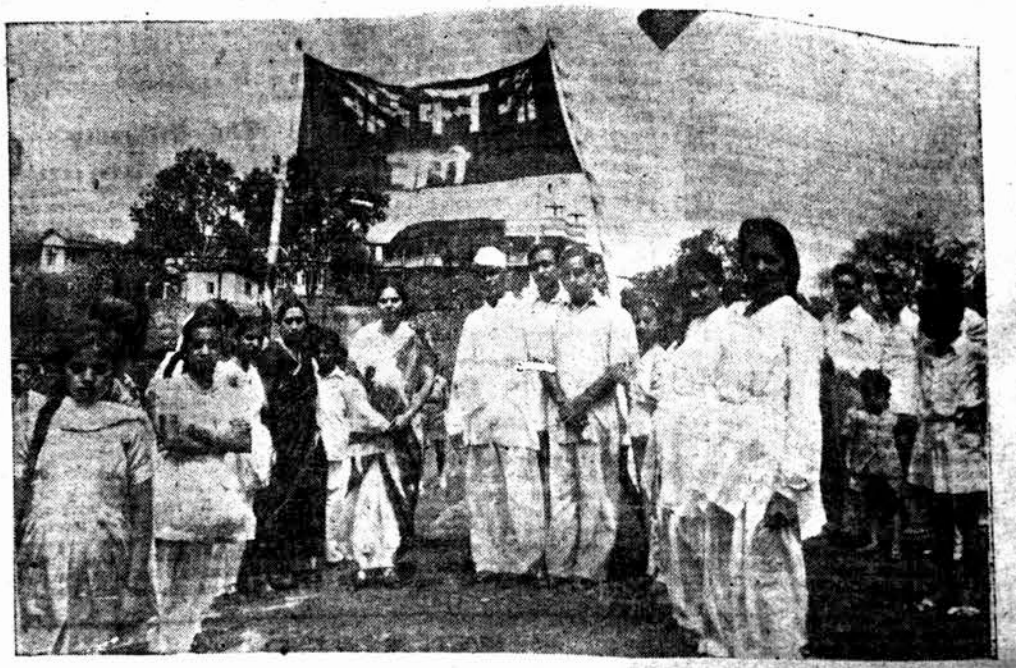
Shri Tirath Sabhani, General Secretary, and Bhai Shewak Bhojraj, worker, of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, visited the Worli Balkan-ji-Bari, which has been reorganised. Bhri Shewak Bhojraj delivered a talk at the Social Workers' Class conducted under the auspices of the Parsi Welfare Charity Organisation.

Everyone is most welcome to join this All-India Children's Association, Balkan-ji-Bari — Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada — "Gulistan," Khar — Bombay 21. Dada, of course, will be glad to hear from you always!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

"GULISTAN," KHAR BOMBAY 21.



Shrimati Vijayalaxmi Reddi, wife of the Collector of Nasik, at the Nasik Balkan-ji-Bari. On her left are Shri Jamna Das and Shri Pokar Das, President and Secretary respectively of the Unit.

MASTER STRATEGISTS

The new people next door were scarely moved in when a neighbour found some of their mail pushed through his letter slot. He took it over to them and, in the process, made their acquaintance.

A day or so later he saw another neighbour carrying mail to their house. The following morning he chided the postman for his carelessness. "Did you get to know the people?" the postman asked, his eyes twinkling.

"Yes," he replied. "They're a nice couple."

"Best way I know for people to get acquainted," the postman said.

*

Like most women, she was perpetually asking her husband to help her rearrange the furniture. Finally, when she went away on a long visit, he saw his chance to put an end to all this foolishness. He had all the rooms repapered—according to his special instructions.

She was delighted with the redecorating, but almost immediately asked him to help her move the sofa. As they tugged the bulky piece from the wall she gasped. The wall behind the sofa had not been repapered—and neither had the spots behind the other furniture!

*

Whenever he sees a picture in the papers of a young businessman who has changed jobs, an insurance salesman we know clips it. Then he has the photo retouched to make the prospect look 65 or 70 years old. Later, he calls at the young man's office and sends in the retouched photo with a note that reads: "What are you going to do for this old man?"

The system shocks every third prospect into signing up for an annuity.

*

When Tommy came home from school with a swollen eye and bruised lips, his mother said reproachfully, "Oh, Tommy! Have you been in another fight?"

"I was just keeping a little boy from being beat up by a bigger boy," he replied.

"Well, that was brave of you, dear. Who was the little boy? Me, Mommy."

Robot-Steered Auto May Ride Highway Beam

An automobile with electronic steering has been described by Lee R. Jackson, president of the Firestone Tyre and Rubber company, as a possibility of the near future.

"It might be entirely possible some day," he said, "to drive onto a highway, throw a switch or push a lever, and have electronics take over the operation of your car. All you would have to do is ride the beam right to your destination with the steering, speed, and braking being done electronically for you."

Family Car Now Good For 12 Years

The family car of today has a probable life of 12 years of service. It will have 103,000 miles behind it before it reaches the junk yard.

These auto life expectancy figures have been compiled by W. L. Aiken, automotive engineer at SKF Industries.

In 1925 the average auto had an average life span of about six years and 25,750 miles. The car of 1935 had a life expectancy of over eight years and a probable highway lifetime of 58,000 miles.

Cars last longer now because:

Metals are lighter, stronger and more durable, due to alloys.

Engines are better balanced because the sizes and weights of parts within assemblies are precision matched.

Wear is substantially reduced by anti-friction bearings that keep moving parts in better alignment.

HAPPILY EVER AFTER

"What's your opinion of marriage after ten years on the sea of matrimony?" the husband was asked.

"Well, sometimes I wish," he answered thoughtfully, "that I had missed the boat."

ART NOTES

By D.G. Vyas.

Extent of clinical technique—Role and values of Abhinaya—Effect of morbid aestheticism—Whither Indian dance?—New amenities in Poona—Towads discipline during shows.

THE style, which has invested every Indian art with a distinctive character, has touched its highest point of development in classical dance.

This point is symbolism in Abhinaya which should be the sine quo non of the interpretational type of dance. Abhinaya is more or less a key to understanding of almost all the arts of this country. Its ignorance is, therefore, likely to lead to faulty interpretation of whatever art one approaches.

Key To Indian Arts

But the current fashion is to read Indian arts on the surface, and then to venture to pass judgment on them; and such judgment is bound to go wrong when the central fact is missed. The approach to the province of arts from various angles except the artistic has fostered morbid aestheticism, and this has been the ruling spirit of the revivalistic movement which has become a fashion to the fastidious sophisticates—the so-called elite. No amount of pedantic writings can cover or compensate for indifference towards understanding of the principles and features of the Indian art-technique.

Abhinaya, which forms a special feature of the classical technique, owes its intrinsic beauty to its system of symbolism; and it has to be studied in order to evaluate any art correctly. For full comprehension of all arts, when much more has to be understood, the classical technique with its various facets is made light of as extravagant decorativeness; and what is erroneously styled as 'decorative' appears to be offensively quaint to those who approach such arts from the angle of western realism or modernism.

Indifference To Distinction

One of the causes of failure to apprise Indian arts is that each of them is treated as an independent entity. Hardly any attempt is made to get some idea of the basis and background of any art. The instance of dance will suffice to illustrate this point. Not only in theory but in practice, dance is inseparable from music—both vocal and instrumental, but there are dancers and also self-styled dance-critics who have treated this art as distinct from music and the latter merely as a mechanical accompaniment. There are, in the market, books on dance in which no mention whatsoever has been made of music.

Morbid aestheticism is driving classical art of dance in the wrong direction. The prevailing confusion between 'acting' and 'dancing of theme' has clouded the fine line of distiction between the two forms of technique. The first is representational. The other is interpretational. The actor assumes a role. The dancer interprets it. The actor submerges his identity in the role and has to resort to realistic representation. The dancer retains his identity but is able to interpret, with the help of Abhinaya, a large variety of emotional states, actions and concrete objects. The frontiers of acting and interpretation have, thus, been clearly defined.

In Domain Of Dance

At present dance seems to be losing something essential, because the average dancer has begun, through ignorance, to encroach upon the sphere of drama. Then the current trends have accentuated indifference to music. The rank of educated dancers has not accepted the principle that training in dance should start with music. A few only have retained the song as the basis of interpretation. With this exception, the tendency to elimination of the song has led to insidious impoverishment of interpretation.

The criterion of the dancer's mastery over Abhinaya should be his ability to interpret any theme without tutorial aid. Conversely stated, thorough knowledge of Abhinaya is indispensable to composition of new dances, which is truly creative works and the right direction of progress. In the hands of half-trained amateurs, interpretation is predominated by broad structural movements, and the rest is left to be taken for granted through suggestive costumes, make-up and other accessories.

Sophisticated Trends

This is more or less the condition of dance in the hands of amateurs who manage to emerge as 'exponents' overnight whatever be their training. Such dancers, who have found publicity as a short cut to success, know how to spring into prominence by entering into 'high' social circles. They manage to dance in front of the President, Ministers and Governors and on the occasion of international gatherings in India. Which the real exponents—the hereditary masters—at Lucknow, in the East and in the South have been left wondering whether independence would ever bring to them the privilege of state recognition.

If high officials, who are not fully conversant with the complex technique of classical dance, they should desist from encouraging half-baked amateurs with attendance at their shows. Now at least, they should begin to think of dance and music in terms of hereditary masters and educated life-time votaries who have preserved the country's rich and varied art-heritage. If the aim is to perpetuate arts of right and higher standards, the privilege of state recognition in any form should be extended only to the artistes who have continued the classical technique.

Abhinaya and other constituents of the classical technique will pass into oblivion, if the current sophisticated trends are conceded even indirect state recognition as authentic standards. It is, for this reason, necessary to discriminate between the two and to discourage the sophisticated trends as they have militated against perpetuation of arts of the right type. Such a step, if taken by responsible high officials, will be a much needed incentive to amateurs to go through thorough training. To acquire insight into the complex classical technique should be the first objective of artists and aspirants for art scholarship.

SKETCH FOR MURAL

Dinubhai F. Shah

Patronage To Artists

The art programme of the Government of India for 1950-51 was briefly stated in Parliament by the Minister of Education on August 11. One of the items is acquisition of contemporary art objects for which Rupees 75,000 have been provided. The other is the survey of indigenous arts for which Rupees 17,500 will be allotted in five research scholarships. The purchase of art works, it was pointed out, will be limited to outstanding artistes, but it is not clear who will select such works of art. This is a very important question.

Injustice will be done to really first-rate artists if selection is made in a haphazard manner or is entrusted to easily available experts whose judgment (if there be any) is generally distracted by personal preferences or prejudices. It is high time that the Government of India realises the need of constituting a panel of competent but impartial judges for selection whenever needed of works for exhibition or purchase.

Purchase of contemporary works of art and scholarships are, no doubt, forms of encouragement to art. They extend some distinction and financial help to artists, but they do not ensure any permanent means of sustenance. The best form of encouragement to art is to provide conditions in which artists would find work regularly and with least difficulty. The Government ought to examine this aspect of economics of art. It is not known whether the Government has now thought of helping, in any way, artists of the hereditary class when it has proceeded to encourage different arts. These unfortunate souls are likely to be missed.

Art In Amenities

An open air theatre, which the Municipal Corporation of Poona has proposed to construct, will be an additional attraction and a much needed cultural amenity in that town. Adjacent to this theatre, there will be swimming and rowing tanks and also a lawn for morning and evening strolls. This ambitious scheme will provide entertainment and recreation to the citizens of Poona and as such it must be treated as a major art project.

The layout of the different amenities should conform to the principles of artistic planning. The design of the theatre must be artistic and outstanding. Enough margin should also be left for installation of decorations in the theatre and in the area comprised in the colony of amenities. The area, which has to be organised as a centre of entertainment, and recreation must show a distinct impress of art, and then only it will provide atmosphere and environments to the visitors in which they ought to be.

Theatre-Discipline

The ban, which Bombay's Commissioner of Police has proposed to impose upon the sale of eatables in places of amusement in the city, should be welcomed as a logical step following prohibition of smoking which has been already in force. In the first place, it will reduce disturbance. Audition will improve considerably with elimination of the unpleasant interludes of noise made by vendors moving about in theatres indiscriminately. The ban will not only ensure cleanliness but will lead to inculcation a sense of discipline in the audience.

CONCESSION TO KULAKS IN CHINA

Mao's Land Reforms Give 3-Year Lease To Landlords

BY K. YEVGENIYEV

CHINA is an agricultural country, peasants constituting 80 percent of her population. Under Kuomintang rule in China the landed proprietors and kulaks (wealthy peasants), comprising less than a tenth of the rural population, owned more than 80 percent of the arable land, and the poor and middle peasants, making up together with the farm labourers more than nine-tenths of the entire peasantry, had less than 20 percent of the land. The economic and administrative power in the countryside was concentrated in the hands of the landlords, who took from 50 to 80 per cent of the peasants' crop in payment of rent for the land.

First Reform

In September 1947, while the civil war was still on, the All-China Land Conference was set up on the initiative of the Communist Party at which the land law was adopted. That law provided that the land and other property of the landed proprietors and the excess land and other property of the kulaks were subject to confiscation and distribution among the landless peasants and those having little land on the basis of an equal amount per member of family irrespective of age or sex. The landlords and their families were to receive parcels of land and other property on the same basis as the peasants

Betrayers of the people, traitors to the country and war criminals were not to get any land. The new owners were granted the right to exploit the land freely, to sell or purchase, and in special cases to rent the land out

In the older liberated areas of Manchuria, a considerable portion of North China, and in the Province of Honan, with a total rural population of about 145,000,000, the agrarian reform was carried out in the main by the end of last year or the beginning of this year. In these parts the land and other property of the landed proprietors and the excess land and other property of the kulaks have been confiscated and distributed among the landless peasants and those not having enough land. Here the rural toilers received over 37,000,000 hectares.

In reviewing the experience gained in putting through the land reform in certain districts in the Province of Honan the newspaper "Honanjihpao" wrote in April that the reform had been preceded by a great deal of preliminary work. First, peasant leagues were set up in the villages, and then the division of the land and other property took place gradually, at first in separate villages and later in the uyezd as a whole. On the average every peasant received about two mu (1 mu=1/16 hectare) in addition to the land he had

Not Yet

In the newly-liberated areas (those liberated from 6 months to a year ago) of Central, East, South, Southwest and Northwest China, with a total rural population of 264,000,000, the agrarian reform has not yet been carried out. The land and other property of the landed proprietors and the excess land and other property of the kulaks have not been confiscated. In those areas for the time being only a reduction in rent ranging from 25 to 35 percent has been put through.

On June 28 of this year the Central People's Administrative Council of the Chinese People's Republic approved the new agrarian reform law.

The law's main function is to free the rural productive forces from the feudal survivals fettering them, to provide a mighty stimulus to the country's economic development and to create the conditions necessary for its industrialisation

What It Means

Henceforth landlord ownership of land ceases in China and in its place a system of land ownership by peasants is introduced, that is, the land is not nationalised, private ownership in it is retained, but the land becomes the property of those who cultivate it, namely, the peasants.

In contrast to the 1947 land law which provided for the confiscation of the kulak's excess land and other property the new law provides that the land belonging to the kulaks which they cultivate themselves or with the aid of hired labour as well as their other property SHALL NOT BE CONFISCATED.

Confiscated land is handed over to the Peasant Leagues of the 'syans' (the 'syan' is an administrative unit comprising a few villages), which distribute it among the landless and poor peasants equally, that is, an equal amount for each mouth to be fed on the basis of the total population of the given 'syan.'

Three-Year Grace

The 1950 law provides that the agrarian reform is not to be carried out at once or over the entire territory of the newly-liberated areas. The newly-liberated areas constitute two-thirds of the country's territory where the new reforms will be carried out gradually and systematically within the next three years. It is expected that by the end of this year or by next spring the reform will have been carried out over an area with a population of 100,000,000, and during the winter of 1951 and spring of 1952 over a territory with a population of 170 to 180 million.

Although the new law prohibits the sale, purchase or the renting out of land (excepting the special cases where rental is permitted) it does not preclude the growth of exploiting elements in the countryside. For private ownership of land remaining there remains the opportunity of utilising the land as a means of exploitation and profit, particularly by the kulaks who, as has been stated, are not affected by the new law. Hence, the question of the class struggle in the Chinese countryside of today is not obsolete.

Old-Time Cricket Match At Bexley

Cricketing styles of a century ago reappeared at Bexley, Kent for a match between the Gentlemen of Old Bexley and the Gentlemen of the Round Table. The winners get barrel of ale. Photo shows K. C. Kelsey, the captain of the Gentlemen of Old Bexley, acknowledges the ladies as he arrives on his penny-farthing cycle.

SUFERSTITION OR SUPERMAN WILL NOT HELP US

★

(Continued from Page 23)

were our forefathers. In fact, our lack of faith means that we pose the relevant questions less frequently.

We ask: "What is matter?" but seldom query, "What is Man?" Yet it is the latter that has to be defined if we are to make the most of ourselves —if human civilisation is to flourish and advance. This does not imply that the answers which human ingenuity has found to the riddles of the Universe are incorrect. On their own plane, they achieve a miraculous degree of accuracy. The main fact is that such answers do not give the full picture. The knowledge obtained by the physical sciences can increase Man's horizon, but only if his spiritual vision is sufficiently deep and his faith sufficiently strong to make the most of the advantages thus conferred.

Not The Whole Of Man

For instance, Medical Science can give a full account of the physical processes, can define the constituents of the human frame in terms of flesh, bone and sinew, can give a working account of the glandular functions and so on. And so far as Medical Science goes, its account of Man is accurate. But the flesh, the bone, the blood—the entire body—is not the whole of Man.

Similarly, Chemistry can give a full and accurate account of the elements that go into the making of the human body. So far, its account probes more deeply beneath the surface than that of Medical Science—yet it does not give a true picture of Man. Man is still something more than a mass of carbon, oxygen and a few other common materials.

The Physicists probe more deeply still, and would explain the composition of Man in terms of atoms and electrons, without—again—touching upon the vital spark that makes the real Man.

Biology, Anthropology and Sociology—all have studied Man as a physical phenomenon—all can give accurate accounts within their own sphere of what Man is, "how the machine works"—but the vital spark which is the essence of human personality escapes the measuring rod and the microscope.

Even if we added up all these accounts of Man, we still should not have a complete or accurate picture. For Man is possessed of Mind—not the mind we mean when we are referring to the reasoning processes alone—but that Inner Mind which we are conscious of when we refer to the human spirit—that basic essential of the individual—the link between us and the Master Mind—the Universal Mind.

And it is with this vital element in Man that Practical Psychology is concerned. Its principles outline the way in which we can reach this Inner Mind, get it to work for us, guide us, inspire us, and through which we can tap the resources of the Infinite Creative Intelligence. Only when the individual realises that he possesses this Inner Power does he find the fighting faith which makes all things possible.

SALVATION THROUGH CO-OPERATIVES

★

(Continued from Page 10)

RELY HAVE TO SUCCUMB, BECAUSE OF THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF COMPETING WITH NON-PROFIT-MAKING ECONOMY SUSTAINED BY THE CO-OPERATIVE EFFORT OF PRACTICALLY THE WHOLE COMMUNITY.

The new type of society that will be raised on co-operative economy will be a real socialised economy without any of the evils attendent on other systems. The evils of capitalism, and the regimentation, bureaucratisation and negation of individual freedom under collectivism, will all vanish and will open the way for man living a fuller life.

Functions Of The State

With this new economic life there is bound to be a change in the functions of the state and its role in society. The activities of the government will be limited in its scope only to the extent of maintaining law and order and co-ordinating the activities of the various autonomous institutions concerned in the varied aspects of social life.

Thus the co-operative movement opens up a new and wide vista of progress and prosperity and broad-based human culture. Everything depends on conscious direction that will be given to the rising co-operative movement.

"Philosophers but interpret the world and it is the duty of the revolutionaries to change it" said Karl Marx.

In the twentieth century it is conscious co-operative effort of the people that will change the face of society. Shall we march in that direction?

A Brighter Day

Those of us who have travelled far through life have often met with disappointments, set-backs and apparent defeat. Few of us, to-day, can look upon life and find it good unless we are in touch with the sustaining, inspiring, power of the Universal Mind. But we should remember that we can be greater than our difficulties, for we are destined for mastery over adverse circumstances and are ordained to triumph. We were born to have a share of the good things of life—to partake of the divine heritage. And these can be secured through the medium of our mind.

Let us make sure that we use it all —not just that portion we need for our day-to-day affairs—but the Inner Mind which is our link with the Creator of all Things and which is the talisman that can transmute drab existence into life triumphant. Thus will we find new courage and fresh faith to adventure on and meet the challenge of Destiny. Let us forget the failure of the past and the fears of the future. Let us begin anew and backed by the Source of all Powers, we shall find the true joy of successful living.

"Say not, the struggle naught availeth,

The labour and the wounds are vain,

The enemy faints not, nor faileth, And as things have been, they remain.

For while the tired waves, vainly breaking,

Seem here no painful inch to gain,

Far back, through creeks and inlets making,

Comes silent, flooding in, the main.

And not by eastern windows only, When daylight comes, comes in the light.

In front, the sun climbs slow, how slowly

But westward, look, the land is bright."

LIBERTY AND LIBERTIES

★

(Continued from Page 2)

of these exotic and foreign ideas. You say you work for Sarvodaya and give up all your possessions and accept the Gandhian creed. There is no question of civil liberty here, because every one wants to work for the benefit of society by love and sacrifice. But very few are prepared to embrace this philosophy of renunciation and a negative existence, because your freedom to enjoy the good things of the world is obstructed by your own philosophy. Though you appreciate Gandhian concepts you want liberty to exercise your innermost worldly desires. So Sarvodaya is at an end with you or your liberty as an individual is at an end.

●

Now a word about individual liberty. You hate so many laws written and unwritten hindering your liberty. If you are a married man you hate to be bossed by the wife and thus lose your individual liberty. If you are an educated wife you want your freedom in every direction. You want your economic independence and social freedom. If you are a good eater, you hate rationing laws and three-course limitation. If you are a connoisseur of good wine, you cannot have it without a permit. At the bottom of all domestic disputes you will see liberty of some one or other is the cause and thus goes on the process.

Everyone wants liberty and there is the rub. **Every one says he is good and fights for a great cause. World has certainly recognised great heroes who have brought freedom and happiness of the spirit. But no philosopher has yet satisfied aspiring humanity which is making a mess of all opportunities for ushering in peace and goodwill on earth.**

The great French philosopher, Andre Gide, says:

"Liberty where there is no duty to guide it, is terrifying."

So man is never blessed but has always to be blest. There are extravagant illnesses which consist in wanting what one has not got. Andre Gide says:

"Never long, Nathaniel, too taste
the waters of the Park,
Never ask, Nathaniel, to find again
the past in the future.
Your dream of tomorrow is a delight
—but
Tomorrow will have another delight
of its own,
And nothing fortunately is like the
dream we have dreamt of it,
For each thing has a special and
different value."

The question for us to answer is, what our liberty does for us. Andre Gide says: "Books have taught me that every liberty is provisional and never anything but the power to choose one's slavery, or at any rate one's devotion."

●

Truly, there are on earth such immensities of misery, distress, poverty and iniquities that the happy man cannot think of it without feeling ashamed of his happiness. And yet no one can do anything for the happiness of others if he cannot be happy himself. But all happiness must seem hateful which is obtained only at the expense of others and by possessions of which others are deprived.

Liberty to increase other people's happiness is indeed immense. But to imagine that a man who wields authority is willing to give it up, or demand that a man who has possessions shall distribute them without higher inspiration, is mere moonshine. It is not liberty that is at stake so much as inhibitions that enslave individuals and groups. Man even defiles God by his covetousness and the creator is abandoned for the creature and human soul loses it eternity and the kingdom of God. What is our liberty —civil or individual worth if it drags us down in our own estimation?

WRITTEN GUARANTEE

A jeweler's absent-minded assistant was being married. When it came time to present the bride with the ring, he hesitated. "With this ring—" prompted the minister.

"With this ring," said the bridegroom, "we give a written guarantee, reminding the customer that the price will be refunded if it is not as represented."

CONTRACT

Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

THE Fall of Troy is repeated daily at bridge tables all over this modern world because few bridge players are immune to the charms of a free horse however wooden. In the interests of self-preservation, you must be constantly aware that what is cheap in the beginning may be extremely costly in the long run.

When West opened a low club against the three no trump contract, South looked no further than the pleasant fact that this presented him with three club tricks in absolute safety, simply by allowing the lead to run up to his hand. It was not only a costly gift, but it proved an elusive one.

South won the first trick with the club nine led a low diamond to the jack, and the mean opponents refused to take their ace. North's club ace was cashed and a second diamond led, but though South overtook the ten with the queen, West overtook the queen with the ace. And shifted to a low spade. North ducked the first spade and East returned the suit. Dummy took home the ace and king of spades, then led the heart ace and West thoughtfully dropped the king. As a result, the next heart lead was won by East who thereupon cashed two more hearts and a good spade. On the last of these South had to choose between holding the high diamond or the high club, and with a sort of poetic justice elected to throw the club—thereby giving up the trick he had grasped at on the very first play. Down three!

Both sides vulnerable
North dealer.

NORTH
♠ A K 5 2
♡ A 9 6 4 3
◇ J 10
♣ A 8

WEST
♠ J 8 4
♡ K 5
◇ A 7 6 3
♣ Q 10 7 2

EAST
♠ Q 10 9 3
♡ Q J 10 7
◇ 8 2
♣ 5

SOUTH
♠ 7 6
♡ 8 2
◇ K Q 9 5 4
♣ K J 9 6

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1♡	Pass	2◇	Pass
2♠	Pass	2 N.T.	Pass
3 N.T	All Pass		

If South had refused the proffered gift, going up with dummy's club ace, then carefully overtaking dummy's second diamond, no defense could prevent him from winning four diamonds two clubs two spades and

Spiritual Cmmunism

★

(Continued from page 6)

and external conflicts inherent in it. A shilly-shallying and compromising social democracy which denies international socialism will also fail to establish an international order. If Western Europe and the U.S.A. be ready to introduce spiritual communism democratically and constitutionally, suspicion and fear will be removed from Russia, China and other communist countries. Complete withdrawal of the Western nations from Asia is urgently needed. When the Republican Government of France or the U.S.A. tries to impose an Emperor upon an Asiatic nation it nakedly shows that it has no real love for republican principles—that its only interest lies in power and possession.

The Western nations should learn a great lesson from the Indian subcontinent. If the British withdrawal from India had taken place in 1920 or 1930, all the complications now arising in India and Pakistan could have been avoided. The immediate withdrawal of all foreign governments is urgently needed in Africa. If the African tribes and political groups are truly helped by an International Organisation they will make extraordinary progress within a short space of time, and the white and the coloured peoples in Africa will gradually learn the technique of living together.

When the African peoples are well organised as components of an international system, new forms of association will grow without detriment to the white races in Africa. A planned world economy with thorough industrialisation and scientific agriculture will benefit equally the free States of all continents. In every African country, independent economy linked directly with world economy, and not with the economy of any colonial power, has to be evolved for the best interest of the people of the territory. Co-operative agriculture and suitable industries will usher into existence a new Africa without colonial rule and without tribal chiefs with their aristocracies.

As regards the racial problems, Mexico should take the lead in improving the conditions of the twenty-one million Indians of the two Americas; a Negro state, not for the purpose of segregation, but for the purpose of free initiative, should be established within the U.S.A. for the 12 million Negroes, and a Semitic Federation should be instituted in the Middle East so that Israel and the Arab States can concertedly launch a comprehensive movement for raising the standard of living of millions of people through thorough industrialisation. The U.S.A. which is spending ungrudgingly colossal sums in aid of other nations should take immediate steps to ameliorate the sad plight of the poorer Negroes in the Southern States and of the poorer sections of its 400,000 American Indians—especially of the Navahos, numbering about 55,000. In a new world order the Pacific Islanders should receive free scope to develop fully their social spirit and their arts and crafts. Robert Louis Stevenson was so much impressed by the dancing, singing, oratory, arts and crafts of the Polynesians that he called them "God's best, God's sweetest work." An elaborate scheme for the introduction of spiritual communism will bring about all these changes smoothly, and enable the peoples of the world to handle the problems of food and population in an able manner. The free colonisation of Australia and other parts of the world without prejudice against race or colour; natural and artificial birth control for keeping the world population within limits, soil preservation the use of science for reclaiming the deserts and the arctic regions; and the introduction of food reform are some of the paramount tasks to be undertaken by an International Order based on spiritual communism.

(To be continued)

FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS

★

(Continued from Page 25)

voting and every thing in their favour, if proper representation of the people is the object.

On the other hand, the only merit of the distributive vote is that it enables the Congress artificially to multiply its strength. That cannot be desideratum of any one who believes in democracy.

If plural constituencies were not being introduced at all, these questions would not have arisen. But when plural constituencies have become a constitutional necessity, as it were, fair play requires that they are not used to eliminate the opposition and bolster up the Congress.

The distributive vote is being introduced to achieve just these ends. Will lovers of democracy raise their voice against this fraudulent move?

MESSAGE OF THE FLUTE

★

(Continued from Page 2)

realise that and avoid praising or condemning others. There is no place for rivalry, jealous, contempt and egotism in him who ever and anob contemplates the ME in all.

"That man KNOWS who sees the same Me in the saint and the sinner, the bandit and the pandit, the sun and the spark, the kind and the cruel. "Pride, prestige, false sense of shame and the sinister sense of the physical differences he lays aside, and gladly prostrates himself before all beings down to the dog and the donkey. ....

DHARMA we have all heard of but what is it. Says the Lord:

"To work you have the right but not to the fruits thereof.

"He is the greatest man who cannot bear another's suffering, who will not injure and who is forbearing towards all. His strength is Truth Always calm and collected, he helps all. Desires do not assail him or spoil his mind. Gentle and pure, he owns nothing and craves for nothing. Efficient and friendly, he is anxious to serve and honour all-with vision and compassion. His Dharma is worshipping Me, living in Me.

"Dharmas common to all irrespective of caste and creed are these—AHIMSA, SATYAM, NON-THIEVING; the total ABSENCE of these three — passion, anger and avarice; doing what is cheerful and beneficial to the world. (To Uddhava).

"That by which we live in happiness is our God and we live by our cows ...." (To Nanda and others.)

HUMAN AND ANIMAL TISSUE AID CANCER RESEARCH

Living tissue cut from human and animal organs continue their special functions and reproduce themselves in an unusual laboratary in the United States. These tiny living specimens are being scrutinized under powerful microscopes in basic research to find the cause or causes of cancer.

The investigations are being conducted at the recently opened tissue-culture laboratory at the Cedars of Lebanon Hospital's Institute of Medical Research in Los Angeles, California. In charge of the laboratory is Gladys Cameron, a biologist formerly associated with the late Dr. Alexis Carrel at Rockfeller Institute. For five years she helped the world-famed scientist cultivate a bit of chicken heart tissue which lived for 30 years.

IT IS ESTIMATED THAT NEW GROWTH CUT FROM THE CHICKEN HEART FRAGMENT, WHICH DOUBLED IN SIZE EVERY 48 HOURS, COULD HAVE GIRDLED THE EARTH WITH A RIBBON OF TISSUE ONE MILE WIDE. MISS CAMERON BELIEVES THAT THE CHICKEN HEART TISSU COULD HAVE BEEN KEPT ALIVE AND GROWING FOR 1,000 YEARS.

In the new laboratory, Miss Cameron has many living tissue specimens taken from such human and animal organs as hearts, kidneys, livers and brains. The microscopic cells may measure less than one/30,000th of an inch in size. They can be used for research experiments because they continue to function in the laboratory exactly as they did when intact in the body. For example, tissue cut from heart muscles pulsate rapidly in the test tube, while kidney cells excrete a fluid waste like that excreted by whole kidneys.

Imitation Wins Prize

The philanthropic activities of the Duchess of Windsor on behalf of the cosoured folk of the Bahama Islands were varied and extensive. To raise money for one Nassau clinic, she sponsored a bazaar. As a special feature and to stimulate an interest in personal appearance, she offered a prize for the best dressed coloured woman who attended the bazaar.

An ambitious island belle happened to know a sailor about to embark for Miami, Florida. She persuaded him, while there, to purchase a dress for her at the local Sears, Roebuck and Company store. In due time the day of the great event arrived and to the amazement of all the maiden appeared in an exact duplicate in appearance at least, of the gown the Duchess herself was wearing which had been purchased from a famous Paris dressmaker.

Of course, she won the prize.

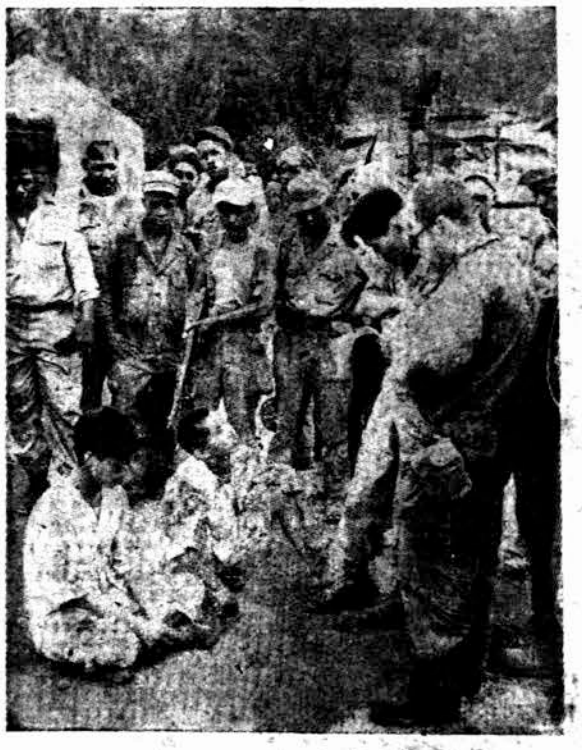
Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

IN WAR-TORN KOREA

A North Korean N.C.O. who is a prisoner of war being questioned by American and S. Korean Intelligence Officers at Masan.

Soldiers of the 23rd South Korean Infantry fire on the City of Yongdok after setting up a machinegun under the coaching of American soldiers.

SUSPECTS BEING EXAMINED



Suspected Communists caught wandering near the South Korean Front lines are brought in for questioning and thoroughly proven before they are released.

U. N. FLAG FLIES HIGH

South Koreans at work repairing and lengthening the Taegu airstrip showing the United Nations flag flying overhead—on the arrival in South Korea of a delegation of United Nations Officials.

ACROSS THE BRIDGE

An American gun-crew firing from a machinegun emplacement, covering the opposite ridge overlooking a bridge "Somewhere in Korea."

S. KOREANS LAY ANTI-TANK MINES

Soldiers of the 1st Division South Korean Army seen laying anti-tank mines "Somewhere in Korea."

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. Edited by S. NATARAJAN.